

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture

Commerce and Industries

OF THE

State of South Carolina



1916

LITTAUER LIBRARY, SSI HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DIVISIONS OF

Agriculture
Feed Stuffs
Oil Inspection
Drainage
Condimental Feeds
Marl

Commerce
Pure Food and Drugs
Public Highways
Forestry
Seeds
Inoculation

Bureau of Weights and Measures
Bureau of Marketing
Bureau of Exhibits

COLUMBIA, S. C. GONZALES & BRYAN, STATE PRINTERS, 1917.



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture Commerce and Industries

OF THE

State of South Carolina

1916



COLUMBIA, S. C. .
GONZALES & BRYAN, STATE PRINTERS,
1917.





August of Lyment fee.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, the Hon. Richard I. Manning, Governor of South Carolina.

Sir: In accordance with the provisions of Section 854 of the Civil Code, I have the honor herewith to hand you my thirteenth annual report, covering the work of the Department under the several laws with the enforcement of which the Department is charged, exclusive of the work of the Labor Division, for which a separate report is required by law and has been filed, for the year 1916, for transmission to the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the section of the Code aforesaid.

Respectfully,

E. J. WA'TSON, Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENERAL.

The twenty-eight months ending with December 31st, 1916, being the period since the World War began, have carried the people of South Carolina through more unexpected, startling, sudden, remarkable and even paradoxial economic changes than they have experienced heretofore in the entire period since the Civil War. It is almost unbelievable, looking back to December, 1914, that in exactly two years the State should reach the maximum ever attained in productive industry, in manufacturing as well as in agriculture, and that the year 1916 should see the value of combined agricultural and manufactured products crawl up to the enormous sum of \$361,085,788.00, an increase for the year in the first instance of \$43,841,000.00, and in the second instance of \$43,194,483.00, a combined net increase of \$87,135,-483.00. The manufacturing industries have produced this year \$168,617,788.00, and products of the fields have brought in \$192,-468,000.00.

In the period of twenty-eight months we have experienced with cotton alone the terrifying sensation of "no price" and the more delightful sensation of "20 cents cotton." We have seen our chief product go down to zero and rise to the highest price since 1872.

At this time in 1914 economic pandemonium was reigning and hysteria was rampant among the people. Then came the true test. Our bankers, our business men and our people faced the future resolved to win back economic independence. The long-preached doctrine of diversification of crops, heretofore received with a deaf ear, was accepted; the doctrine of living at home was also taken to the farms, and the people set about to plant grain and do other things they ought to have been doing for years. The story of the recovery that came by the end of the year 1915 is told in my last annual report. Into the year 1916 the people plunged with a hopeful heart. The restoration of the price of cotton to 11 cents a pound in 1915 made some forget what they had learned of the doctrines referred to above, but in the main the new scheme was followed.

Bad seasons for cotton came along and helped wonderfully, and when the harvest time came the inconceivable phenomenon of 20 cents cotton in the face of closed world markets had happened. Those who 24 months before were proclaiming vehement demands for warehouses and for the Regional Reserve Banks to be hastened in their organization forgot all about warehouses and such things, and the fleecy staple rolled to the market as fast as it could be ginned.

The siren song of prosperity at the end of the year was abroad in the land and swelling to a grand chorus as Christmastide dawned.

Midst the general rejoicing there appeared at the end of the year but one cloud in the sky. Last year the experts had announced that it would probably be four years before the boll weevil would do damage in South Carolina. But the boll weevil was as industrious during the year as anybody else, and by December 1, moving in solid phalanx, the boll weevil had moved his forces squarely up to the Savannah River, with his northwestern line resting against Augusta. In July next he will begin his migration into South Carolina, and, if he pushes his line as far in 1917 as he did in 1916, he will have covered most of this State before frost falls again, and at the opening of the 1918 cotton season begin to ravage the South Carolina crop.

This means a rapid season of preparedness this year to meet the new economic enemy, and the people will taste a new experience. Only this time it is something that will stay. But the training of 1915 will prove invaluable to the producers and there will doubtless be a return in part this year to the diversified lines of agriculture that had to be practiced in 1915. This time the lessons will be permanent and there will be no chance for abandonment. And so, after all, this State is to meet the weevil a little better prepared because of experiences in the past twenty-eight months than any of the other States upon the arrival of the enemy. The details of the only method for combating the pest have been presented to the people of the State steadily and relentlessly for the past ten years. They know now what to do, and they will doubtless do it. After all, the whole effort at preparedness depends absolutely upon each individual citizen, and I see no reason for undue excitement or unnecessary expense. that he knows he has to do it, I believe the individual is going to do his duty to himself and to his State.

The one very important new weapon placed in the hands of the individual grower this year to aid him in the fight before him, to enable him to get out of short term, pressing debt and to secure live stock and farm machinery for the new crops he must raise has been the inauguration of the new National Rural Credits system. It will shortly be in full operation, and Columbia, I am happy to say, is the location of the Farm Loan Bank for this District. With this system in full operation and our people already understanding what must be done, there should be no occasion for undue excitement.

Though the State will have one more year in which to grow cotton, the producers should not be misled by the taste of 20 cents cotton. We are at this moment facing the most inscrutable future that business men have ever had to face, and there should be a resort to conservation. No living man would dare venture a prediction on the price of cotton two months ahead. The man who stakes all on cotton under such conditions as now prevail and in the face of the boll weevil is simply gambling, and gambling rarely wins.

For several years, foreseeing that effective weapons should be in the farmer's hands and he should know how to use them, this Department has slowly but surely been providing an effective channel through which the producer could dispose of, with the maximum profit to himself, the new products of the soil he must raise under boll weevil conditions. I am happy to say that I believe, in the few years we have been at this undertaking, we have succeeded in developing the most successful and far-reaching system of marketing that has yet been devised in any of the States—a system already adopted in completeness by several of other progressive States. The system is so constructed and organized that it can at any time, at a minimum of expense, be expanded to handle any volume of business, and care for the new conditions as they arise.

Also with the idea of arming the producer thoroughly to meet the exacting new conditions and restoring and maintaining the fertility of the soil, the Department has done its utmost to put marl within the reach of the farmer at a minimum of cost. This effort has been made for the reason that in no other way in our lime-deficient soils can a basis for permanent fertility be laid, and bacterial life be restored. In no other way can the leguminous forage crops be economically raised, and without these the live-stock industry that is imperative cannot be builded and maintained.

Still another weapon will be placed in the producer's hands this year, when a forward step will be taken to reduce the cost of transportation of products of the farm from the farm to the nearest railway station. Over the public highways of the past and of the present transportation has brought an enormous annual waste reducing profits. The new Federal Aid Act, in the agitation for the passage of which this Department has aided for some years, has at last come, and the State of South Carolina will as a matter of course qualify to receive her share of the annual aid extended for highways by the Federal Government.

Still another weapon may be possible of attainment in the coming year. Through the liberal use of marl and limestone, and the growing of leguminous crops in a more extensive manner vast amounts of the free nitrogen of the air can be fixed by bacteria in the nodules, and other large accretions of nitrogen from the air through the agency of other varieties of bacteria that live in the sweet soils rich in organic matter, most of which eventually is changed by still other soil organisms into nitric acid, and which combines with the lime carbonate of the marl or limestone forming that great dual plant food, lime nitrate. This is why the Department is doing all that it consistently may to foster the efforts of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce to secure the location of one of the recently authorized Federal Government Nitrogen Fixation plants in this State, so that through our great waste water power we may be the beneficiaries of the peace-time product of these plants, lime nitrate.

It will be a great day for South Carolina, with the greatest water-shed on the Atlantic south of Niagara Falls, if one of the units of this far-reaching undertaking should be located here, where vast power is going to waste, and great deposits of purest lime carbonate are entirely undeveloped.

The economic loss to the State through the continual purchase, rapidly increasing, of the Chilean nitrate would be largely stopped, and much of this money remain at home. If, as has been stated by students of this subject, 200,000 horse-power could be concentrated at Columbia, which could fix enough atmospheric nitrogen to form over 400,000 tons of lime nitrate, all of which could be profitably used in South Carolina agriculture alone, and

the lime nitrate could be manufactured at and sold to farmers for \$18.00 per ton, as against a present price of around \$65.00 per ton for the Chilean nitrate, our farmers could buy for \$7,200,000.00 more value from an agricultural view than Southern farmers are paying now for \$26,000,000.00 of nitrate of soda.

But beyond all this, the development of a plant in this State for the manufacture of soluble nitrates from the air would be a guarantee that our crop yields would not decline during a period of war from lack of soluble nitrates when nitrates would be contraband, and the United States not the "Mistress of the Seas." It is earnestly to be hoped that in this age where "efficiency" is stressed in every undertaking, and farmers urged "to live at home and board at the same place," that the enormous saving that would result to agriculture in peace times, and the guarantee of permanence of our yields under war conditions be not overlooked. Without fertile soils, our civilization would decline. The greatest asset of South Carolina is this same fertility of the land, and it is the manifest duty of government to see that it is not only maintained, but increased.

Again the Federal Government has undertaken a series of agricultural economic surveys designed to ascertain the actual cost of production of crops and of live stock, with the purpose of giving the farmer definite, business-like information that has heretofore been denied him. This work is destined to save many a man from making a failure at farming and having to start all over again.

So much for the general results of the year 1916 and as to the preparedness for the future at the opening of the year 1917.

It is well to look briefly at those chief things that have commanded the attention of the Department during the year which has just closed.

PREACHING THE DOCTRINE.

At the very beginning of the year it was realized that the boll weevil was moving far faster toward the borders of this State than had been generally believed, and that by frost he would probably be at the banks of the Savannah, and as the year opened the Commissioner began to campaign the entire State reaffirming the doctrine of diversification, and outlining the only methods of preparedness known in the experience of sister States, and begging the people to start in the right direction in time. This he

kept up, driving home also the steps necessary to maintain the fertility of the soil, until November came, and his voice failed and drove him indoors. Chautauquas, and public gatherings of all kinds were attended, and here and there the seeds sown have already borne fruit.

OPENING OF THE MARL BEDS.

Knowing full well that everything economically in the future of agriculture in South Carolina depended absolutely in the restoration of fertility in the soil and maintaining that fertility; that it could never be done by the ever-increasing costly artificial methods of fertilization employed in the past 25 years; that the very necessary live stock industry could only be builded on soil building crops and that those crops could not be grown in lime deficient soils, the Department just as soon as the legislative enabling Act had been approved set out to arrange to furnish to the farmers of this State as quickly as it could be done a fine quality of carbonate of lime, the soil's greatest need, at a minimum of cost. Already the preliminary arrangements had been made when the Act was approved. The contract was quickly made, and very soon there was introduced to the South Carolina farmer the new natural product, known as phospho-marl. Morgan, President of the Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Manufacturing Company, had already undertaken to open the inexhaustible deposits of marl on the Ashley River, and a fine plant equipped with costly machinery for driving off moisture and pulverizing the raw material was in course of erection. Both the Department and the company had been searching only for marl; a natural product containing a fine percentage of phosphate of lime was found, a product furnishing when used properly phosphoric acid as well as lime carbonate, and the latter all immediately available. Its mechanical preparation was such as to dry it without calcining, and give it to the consumer in ideal form. The details as to the quality of the product, the sales and the general progress made are given in the chapter dealing with the subject. The farmers of the State have not yet fully realized the value of the material put within their reach, perhaps for the reason that the Department has received no aid from sources that should have aided, and for the further reason that certain unprincipled agents of a ground limestone annex to a big fertilizer concern deliberately used the mails to circulate misleading, false

and doctored literature in the effort to break down the undertaking of the State to pull her people out of the mire of extravagant and wasteful methods of fertilization. The State Railroad Commission and the railroads themselves assisted in the promulgation of a special tariff on marl, and the material is now being put out at \$1.50 per ton at the mine, plus the low prices of freight. This means that allowing for the phosphorus value of 97 cents to \$1.10 per ton, lime carbonate averaging more than 68 per cent. pure is being furnished at from 40 cents to 53 cents per ton, measured by the unit.

While the results of getting this deposit of marl open, and making available this valuable material are not yet fully apparent, the Department considers its success with the undertaking, conducted under the Act, the most noteworthy achievement in its history, and is perfectly confident that the entering wedge for the redemption of the soil in this State has been placed.

A most comprehensive bulletin or treatise on the use of agricultural lime and its value in agriculture is now in the press and will shortly be issued.

THE NEW LABOR LAWS.

During the first months of the year the proper division of the Department was kept exceedingly busy putting into effect the new labor laws enacted by the General Assembly, chief among these being the new Sixty-Hour Law, which has proven as effective as it was expected to do. The separate report on this work, however, gives a comprehensive understanding of what had to be accomplished in this regard. Labor conditions in the State have been greatly stabilized within the year.

INOCULATION WORK.

The Department, acting under the Enabling Act, continued to furnish to the people of the State inoculation for all legumes at 40 cents an acre delivered anywhere in the State, and in spite of the senseless opposition to this work manifested in certain circles in 1915, farmers of the State who had already felt the benfits from the use of pure cultures this work is steadily gaining headway. During the year samples of these cultures, drawn from the current stock, were furnished to the U. S. Government for examination and near the end of the year the report was made by the Government certifying that all the cultures were of full 100% virility, and could not be better.

MARKETING WELL IN HAND.

During the year the work of the Bureau of Marketing was developed rapidly and by the end of the year its business had quadrupled. This has proven the most popular and effective of all of the Department's undertakings and daily letters reach the Department from citizens of the State testifying to the benefits received.

When the time comes for a quick expansion of this work, as it will with the introduction of new and diversified crops, it will be but a short step that will have to be taken to make the Bureau meet the situation.

REAL GASOLINE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

I believe I can point with pardonable pride to the results of the enforcement by the Department of the Oil and Gasoline Act. As a matter of fact South Carolina is the only State in the Union today that is seeing that her citizens actually receive gasoline when material by that name is bought. During the year there was an acute situation once as to supplies for the independents, but that ended satisfactorily, and again in this State as all over the country there was considerable of a stir about the rapid rise The year ended, however, with everything in the petroleum products world in this State working smoothly. There have been less difficulties encountered this year than ever before and the inspection work has been vigorous and rigid, so much so that it is impossible to slip low grade material into the State. The 8% residue standard has so far been steadily maintained and most of the material examined has been far better even than this requirement.

THE FEED SITUATION.

During the year the Department has given perhaps the most vigorous inspection service yet attempted of all mixed feeds and commodities coming under the Commercial Feed Stuffs law. This State is now perhaps as free as any in the Union of inferior, low grade products, and cut-throat competition which formerly ran good, honest feeds out of the market is now a thing unknown. The effectiveness of this protective State law has been materially increased by the free exercise of the Federal authority conferred on the commissioner, the inspectors and the chemists of the Department, and in quite a number of cases where it was deemed

necessary to put an effective stop to certain practices prosecutions and convictions in the United States Courts have been instituted and obtained. In this co-operative work the United States District Attorneys have co-operated readily and efficiently. Fake feed oats, carrying large percentages of weed seeds and trash, have in this way been practically eliminated from the markets of the State.

ADULTERATED OATS RUN OUT.

Under the Seed Inspection Act this year the Department for the first time in this country, in any State, has waged a merciless war on the practice of shipping in so-called seed oats which were in reality oats of low or no germinating power, loaded with Johnson grass and noxious weed seeds. Many a shipment of such worthless stuff was tied up and the shippers were forced to remove the goods from the State. In the past the losses from failure of crops and from the infestation of fields with Johnson grass and weeds have been enormous.

SO-CALLED TONICS.

Manufacturers of Condimental tonics and feeds, material the sale of which as a matter of fact should be prohibited altogether as ninety per cent. of it perhaps is practically worthless, have as a rule complied with the law, but in several instances several who point blank refused to comply with the law, sent their salesmen about the State, and sold to many of the unsuspecting. Of course all these shipments had to be tied up by the Department, and merchants who buy this kind of stuff are now taking the trouble to ascertain whether the manufacturer has complied with the law or not before buying.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS AND MAPS.

Early in the year the demand for information as to the public highways of the State became so widespread and so insistent that the Department set about assembling its road surveys made from time to time, made surveys of additional roads, and early in the summer issued a public highway map of the State, showing main arterial highways, connecting and other highways, giving distances and carrying a color scheme of road-making for use with similar markings on the arterial lines. This map compared more than favorably, according to expert critics, with any highway map issued anywhere in the nation. The demand was so great for it that before September the entire edition of 3,500 copies had been exhausted. A new edition is now about to be issued.

The Department simultaneously entered upon the slow and tedious work of sign-posting the main highways with colors to correspond with the maps, using color boards and bands around telegraph and telephone poles. Most of the highways had been partially completed when the great floods came tearing the highways for the time to pieces and work had to be suspended. In the Piedmont and Pee Dee work is yet to be done, though the material is prepared and ready.

The Department during the flood period was kept busy for weeks furnishing the traveling public with information as to the rehabilitation of cut highways, and rendered many a real service.

The year witnessed the completion of the new Appalachian highway from the mountains to Columbia, an undertaking which the Department launched and assisted in getting under way the preceeding year.

In the fall the Department organized the preliminary campaign for the rehabilitation and rebuilding of the Old State road from Columbia to Charleston, which resulted finally in the raising of about \$10,000 and contributions of teams and labor, the actual work getting under way shortly afterwards under the direction of a central committee formed at a meeting held in Charleston.

FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZED.

The foregoing is merely a brief resumé of some of the many and varied activities of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries. It takes no consequence of the thousands of inquiries of every conceivable subject that pour into the Department's offices, nor of the hard and earnest campaign made by the Commissioner through the State organizing Farm Loan Associations under the new National Act, with the view of having the number of associations already formed and ready for business bear its weight in securing the location of the Farm Loan Bank in this District for Columbia and the State of South Carolina.

NOSTRUMS AND TONICS.

Under the Pure Food and Drug Laws, which are conspicuously weak for some reason, the Department has had uphill work. Our laboratories have co-operated with the Federal work under the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act, and furnished analyses. The Department has co-operated with the sheriffs, magistrates and constables and municipal authorities in making analyses of ciders, near-beers, and other concoctions submitted by them, either through the Governor's office or direct.

The Department has made every possible effort, under both State and Federal Pure Food and Drug Laws, to get at the various worthless nostrums and alcoholic tonics with which the State is continually flooded. These alcoholic mixtures, which usually consist of about seventeen to nineteen per cent. alcohol (more than three times as much as lager beer), with a trace of gentian, (a bitter drug and so-called tonic) and cascara (a laxative), are labeled so as to comply with the Pure Food and Drug Laws, and under those laws cannot be touched. In effect they are nothing but palatable alcoholic beverages, the seventeen to nineteen per cent. of alcohol giving all the "kick" desired, and giving all the enthusiasm to make the user write glowing "testimonials." To prohibit the sale of five per cent. ciders, etc., and make their sale punishable, while leaving a wide-open door to those concoctions, seems childish, for these mixtures play not alone with the desires, but with the ignorance, and worse than all, with the ailments of the people. They spend a dollar for a bottle of the stuff worth at best not more than twenty-four cents, in the hope of "curing" disease, and become topers, accelerating the disease nine times out of ten with each dose. In the City of Columbia alone, I am told, one of these alcoholic mixtures comes at the rate of nine carloads a month. Thousands of dollars of the people's money are spent daily for this class of stuff. The worst feature of it all is that money rolls in upon the manufacturers at such a rate that elaborate and expensive advertising campaigns are conducted, and the press is filled with the glowing advertisements and "testimonials," the latter written no doubt under the influence of the "kick" of the acohol. Even the regilious press permits itself to be used by these fake liquor venders.

As this is written there has been called to my attention the case of a man in Columbia, an ex-alcoholic, who read the advertisement of one of these concoctions; he has consumed over \$60.00

worth of the stuff, and his children scarcely have enough to be comfortable. Worse than this, even, is the large number of lifelong prohibitionists, men and women, who because of their suffering, have begun to take these things and are being slowly converted into confirmed alcoholics. Even the tender-aged child is not spared.

Not only should these concoctions be driven out of the State by a law with teeth in it, but it should be made a penitentiary offense without alternative fine to engage in the traffic. The enormous extent to which the thing has spread and the irreparable damage being done to ignorant people already suffering from bodily ailments and seeking relief, are such that the sale of this stuff is in reality in the class with the unrestricted use of narcotics.

With all the earnestness at my command I call this situation to the attention of the General Assembly, and plead for the enactment of such laws as will effectively cure it.

Those who rave over prohibition and are blind to this wideopen distribution of "cocktails" to an unsuspecting and suffering people may well be likened to the ostrich.

McCORMICK COUNTY.

During the year McCormick County, having run the gamut of the Courts successfully, was duly created, elected her officials and took her place on the map of South Carolina. This Department has already aided the infant county in a substantial effort to secure good roads.

An effort is now in progress to form a new county with Williamston, at present in Anderson, as the county seat.

FAIRS.

This year the most successful State fair in many years was held, and was largely attended.

The year was characterized also by more county, district and particularly community fairs, than ever before, and all of them were worthy efforts of great educational and social value.

At many of these fairs the State Department's educational exhibit was displayed.

OFFICE FORCE.

The office force has been maintained practically without change throughout the year. Mr. J. W. Rhea, Assistant Chemist, resigned in the spring, and Mr. H. H. Beard, of Richland, was

appointed to succeed him. When the call to arms came, owing to the situation in Mexico, Dr. A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist, being in the National Guard service, was given indefinite leave of absence, and he is still in service with the Second South Carolina Regiment on the Mexican border. Mr. C. E. Pettit, of Cherokee County, was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the absence of Dr. Doyle. Only one inspector was added to the force during the year, Mr. D. L. Smith, of Colleton County.

FINANCIAL.

At the end of last year the Department was exactly self-sustaining. This year under the new arrangement made in the general appropriation bill the Department has more than fulfilled the assurance I gave the Ways and Means and Financial Committees and came to the end of the year with a surplus of \$15,624.13, \$10,000 of which was paid into the general account of the State, and \$5,624.13 of which has been carried forward into 1917 to insure the uninterrupted operation of the Department. Deducting the \$4,000.00 of direct appropriations made for the Department, repaid in the \$10,000.00 referred to above, the net surplus at the end of the year was \$11,624.13.

This means that this Department has maintained its own operation, carried the expenses of factory inspection and the enforcement of the labor laws, and has contributed the above surplus to the income of the State.

Because of the increased responsibilities under the new arrangement it was necessary for safety of operation to carry forward a considerably larger amount than last year. Under the new arrangement, which I have recommended be continued, much more work is possible at a greater economy.

If the diversity of work required by the special police power laws with the enforcement of which the Department is charged was not done on the thoroughly organized composite system employed, and each had to be done separately, with separate directing officials and forces of office clerks, separate laboratories and chemists, entirely distinct inspection forces and overhead charges, there would be a great decrease in efficiency of service, and the cost would greatly exceed the income.

The total receipts for the year from the four special funds were \$56,101.31, and the total expenditures were \$44,993.05, the excess of receipts over expenditures being \$11,108.26.

Auditor Bradley has checked the books of the Department up to December 1, 1916, and has found them absolutely correct, according to the duplicate of his report furnished me.

In the 1915 statement of expenditures the refund to the State for that year appears larger by \$8,000.00 than it really was, as the warrant for the refund to be applied to the year 1914 was drawn on January 8, 1915, and consequently appears in the 1915 account.

I have endeavored below, in full explanation of what I have said above, to summarize and analyze the financial affairs of the Department in a comprehensive manner, though appended to this report will be found the classified summaries of receipts and expenditures for each fund and account as well as the itemized statements of every warrant drawn on every account:

COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS FUND.

Balance on hand January 1	1915. \$4,249 60 26,399 42	1916. \$2,435 88 26,798 45
Expenditures for 12 months ending December 31	\$30,649 02 20,400 00	\$29,139 33 22,293 28
Balance on hand, December 31	\$10,249 02 7,813 14	\$6,846 06 4,000 00
Final balance on hand, January 1, 1917	\$2,435 88	\$2,846 05
OIL FUND.		
Balance on hand, January 1	\$9,641 62 19,968 11	\$2,079 99 25,347 36
Expenditures for 12 months ending December 31	\$29,609 73 15,529 74	\$27,427 35 19,587 67
Balance on hand December 31		\$7,889 68 6,000 00
Final balance on hand, January 1, 1917	\$2,079 99	\$1,889 68
CONDIMENTAL FEED TAX FUND.		
Balance on hand, January 1	. \$635 50 . 680 00	870 00
Expenditures for 12 months ending December 31	\$1,315 50 128 14	\$870 00
Balance on hand December 31		\$870 00
Balance on hand, January 1, 1917		\$870 00
SEED INSPECTION LICENSE FUND.		
Balance on hand, January 1	. \$182 50 . 2,166 50	\$3,180 50
Expenditures for 12 months ending December 31	\$2,349 00 1,229 50	\$3,180 50 3,162 10
Balance on hand, December 31		\$18 40
Balance on hand, January 1, 1917		\$18 40

TOTAL RECEIPTS ALL REVENUE SOURCES, 1916.

Commercial Feed Stuffs Fund \$26,703 45 Oil Inspection Fund 25,347 36 Condimental Feed Fund 870 00 Seed Inspection License Fund 3,180 50	\$ 56,101 31
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM ALL FUNDS, 1916.	
Commercial Feed Stuffs Fund. \$22,293 28 Oil Inspection Fund. 19,537 67 Condimental Feed Fund. 19,537 67	
Seed Inspection Fund. 3,162 10	44,993 05
Excess of receipts over expenditures	\$11,108 26
SUMMARY OF BALANCES ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1917.	
(After paying into General Account of the State the sum of \$10,000.00.) \$2,846 05 Commercial Feed Stuffs Fund. 1,889 68 Condimental Feed Fund. 870 00 Seed Inspection Fund. 18 40	\$ 5,624 13
SUMMARY OF BALANCES ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1916.	
Commercial Feed Stuffs Fund. \$2,435 88 Oil Inspection Fund. 2,079 99 Condimental Feed Fund. Seed Inspection Fund.	\$4 ,515 87
Amount paid into the General Account of the State, Dec. 31,	.,

RECEIPTS FROM INOCULATION SALES.

In addition to the handling of the above State funds proper, the Department, under the new Act relating to the furnishing of inoculation, received the sum of \$2,729.20, which amount was paid over to the Southern representative of the Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Company, the contractors under the Act. A detailed statement of this account is appended to this report with the other financial summaries. This represents 6,823 acres of inoculation furnished the farmers at 40 cents an acre, delivered.

RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF MARL

Acting under the contract with the Charleston (S. C.) Mining & Manufacturing Co., made under the Act of the General Assembly, the Department collected from freight prepaid and other prepaid shipments of an aggregate of 6,321 tons of phospho-marl a total of \$14,446.45, which, less 10 cents a ton for expenses of handling allowed under the contract, was turned over to the contracting company as per statement appended at the end of this report. The amount allowed for expenses of handling amounted to \$663.75, and this, less \$67.15 for printing of blanks, was paid

Digitized by Google

to Edmund A. Felder, the representative of the inoculation culture contractors, whom I employed for this amount to handle the orders and correspondence.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE.

The motar car service of the Department inaugurated in 1911 has been continued. The car purchased three years ago is still in service, and at the close of the year was practically rebuilt with new frame and vital parts. By means of the motor, which covers about 18,000 miles a year, sections of the State and localities in the far rural districts which could not be reached otherwise at probably three times the cost are constantly visited in the prosecution of the various lines of work. It has enabled the Commissioner to go personally to four and five and sometimes more points in the State in one day without serious loss of time from the exacting office work, and in reality to render to the people of the State the equivalent of about three years' work in one, attainable by the ordinary means. As the cost of maintenance, operation, repairs and rebuilding at the end of the year has been no more than the salary and traveling expenses of one additional inspector, and as the motor, without extra expense, could move from point to point five men, I have felt more than warranted in expending the \$2,543.18 that the year's maintenance of this service has cost, including housing, supplies, repairs, expenses of travel, and cost of rebuilding car and fitting it for the service of 1917. Indeed the results of the service have been several times greater in value than the services of one man in one line of work that the same amount would have paid for. Through the possession of this means of transportation no call coming from a distant farm or rural community is ever neglected.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Though the General Assembly of the State has ever been kind, and given careful consideration to the recommendations for constructive legislation that have been made from time to time by this Department, the Department always hesitates to suggest subjects for legislative enactment. It has been the policy of the Department to refrain from recommendations looking to direct appropriations as far as possible, and to confine its efforts in this direction to the suggestion of legislation greatly needed for the continuance of progress upon agricultural and generally con-

structive lines. Recommendations that have been made in the past and that are made now are made because of the knowledge of conditions existing in the State affecting the welfare of the masses of the people, and have not been and are not confined to purely those matters that would come under the jurisdiction of this Department, but matters that would naturally be executed otherwise.

Approaching the subject of recommendations from the above viewpoint, I would most respectfully recommend to the General Assembly:

That adequate provision for permanent housing of the Department, its laboratories and exhibit and museum property be made at the earliest date possible. The Department is prepared to suggest a plan to accomplish this without any appropriation being made by the State.

That, though this Department has nothing to do with the matter, liberal support be given to the tick eradication work.

That the Act requiring different standard size packages for bolted and unbolted meal be amended so as to require one standard size for both, conforming to the laws of other States.

That legislation looking to the better baling of cotton in this State be enacted.

That the Federal Aid Road Act now being effective and funds available thereunder as soon as this State complies with its terms, it is imperative that the authority contemplated under the Federal Act be designated to some existing Department of the State government or some new Department, and that the long-delaying action for a State-wide license and tax on motor driven vehicles be taken. This Department has for some years labored earnestly in aiding and promoting all highway undertakings in the State, and has mapped and charted all the principal highways, acquiring valuable knowledge of conditions, road material, etc. is desired to secure a maximum of results at a minimum of expense, the work of collecting the motor tax could be devolved on this Department and the designation required by the Federal Act could be made. This is merely repeating a recommendation made each year for several years past, and should not be considered as more than an offer to help with an economical solution of a very pressing and vital problem of great moment and concern to the development of the agricultural industry of the State.

That the Commissioner be empowered, without direct appropriations, to expand and increase the activities of the present State Bureau of Marketing, which, with the co-operation of the press of the State, is rendering such far-reaching service to individuals in the barter and exchange of products on the farm, and has proven the most effective and popular of all the undertakings of the Department.

That an Act specifically charging the Pure Food and Drug Inspection forces of the Department of Agriculture with the conduct of careful inspection of all dairies in the State, and requiring the enforcement by these inspectors of the laws that are now upon the statute books, which are ample, as to imitation butter and all other dairy products. These laws are at present merely enactments, it being nobody's business to enforce them, and they properly come under the work of the Pure Food and Drug Division of the Department.

That the Weights and Measures Act be slightly amended so as to require vendors to mark the guaranteed weights on the package, and to provide proper punishment for those selling short weight packages. The present law is extremely weak in this regard. Many of the complaints that come to the Department can not be handled because of this weakness of the law.

That the Condimental Food and Tonic Law be amended to make it conform to the provisions of the commercial feed stuffs and seed inspection laws.

That, inasmuch as this State is being flooded with so-called all-cure "tonics," composed of from 15 to 17 per cent of alcohol, with mere traces of glycerine, cascara (a laxative), gentian (a bitter drug—a so-called tonic) and licorice, which really could be prepared from one quart of sherry wine, two drams of cascara, two drams of licorice, one and one-fourth drams of glycerine and two drams of gentian at a cost of 24 cents per bottle, and which is sold for \$1.00 per bottle, and inasmuch as these concoctions are nothing more nor less than alcoholic beverages, and inasmuch as the sales are enormous, running into the thousands of dollars, and inasmuch as the sale cannot be stopped under either the National or State Pure Food and Drug laws, an Act be passed declaring beverages of such composition alcoholic beverages and prohibiting their sale in the State.

That some adequate inspection of hay shipped into the markets of the State and entering commerce be provided for.

That authority be given to prepare and issue during the year a hand book of the resources of the State, there having been no edition since 1908.

THE SCOPE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The income of this Department is derived from the taxes paid principally by manufacturers outside of the State who have for many years been paying these same small taxes in every State almost with the exception of South Carolina until this Department was formed, and yet the prices charged to the people of this State were on the same basis as those in other States where the tax has always been paid. In other words, the imposition of this small tax has not increased the cost if anything one iota, for the manufacturers were simply putting into their own tills the amount that would have been paid for taxes.

The work of this Department is very diverse. We undertake to handle all of the purely business side of agriculture in the State from every standpoint, paying most particular attention to the conservation of the soil and the maintenance of soil fertility, and to this end we have, for instance, brought the price of inoculation per acre down from \$2.50 to 40c for the highest grade of inoculation material, and within the past year have succeeded in opening the marl beds of this State for the purpose of furnishing the most needed soil ingredients, namely, lime, to the farmers at practically the cost of production. Heretofore prices on lime have been almost prohibitive. Now we furnish through this Department the highest grade of marl, carrying a large percentage of phosphate, to the farmers of the State on an average to any point in the State at around \$2.13 per ton freight paid.

This Department has charge of all inspection work as to mixed animal feeds and human food and drugs, weights and measures, grains, etc., and the Department's officials and chemists are all United States officers also, enabling them to handle the interstate as well as the intrastate shipper. I am proud to say that our inspection work has been so thorough that we now have the reputation of being the one of the cleanest States in regard to these products to be found in the American Union, whereas a few years ago this State was the worst dumping ground of them all, and the class of products sent into South Carolina was al-

most inconceivable. In fact it was almost impossible for an honest man to do business in this State in these products.

The Department has full control also, and conducts a rigid inspection, of gasoline and kerosene products, and this State to-day is the only State, from Florida to New York on the Atlantic coast, where a man can buy gasoline, for instance, and know that he is getting his money's worth, or, in other words, good gasoline. In all the others, any kind of naphtha is sold at gasoline prices.

The Department has charge also of all factory inspection work in the State, and the enforcement of all labor laws designed to protect the people. A rigid inspection is conducted throughout the year, with the result that from the standpoint of the enforcement of labor protective laws I am willing to measure results with any State in the Union, not excepting the State of New York or the State of Massachusets.

The Department also conducts and gathers annually all industrial and other statistics and keeps the world's attention as to what this State is doing.

The Department has also done an enormous amount of work in the matter of better public highways and in the furnishing of maps and information to the people. These are merely some of the many lines of work into which the Department's operations are divided. To this Department come requests for information on almost every conceivable subject relating to plant life, the animal world, the industrial world, and in fact practically everything, and the Department makes it its business to give correct and prompt attention to the humblest inquirer.

In field work, the Commissioner is eternally among the people, endeavoring at all times, without regard to politics, to get them to do those things that make for economic development and essential and material uplift. I believe we have the best Department, constructed upon the best lines of any department in the United States of America, and the many evidences of appreciation that we have from the people themselves show that a large proportion of our population at least are of that way of thinking. Certainly we stand in the outside world second to no department.

When I first began the work I undertook to conduct all of this class of constructive work with a view to as quickly as possible making the Department in the first place self-sustaining and in

the second place a source of revenue to the State. This point has been attained, notwithstanding that with each succeeding year additional work has been delegated to the Department by the General Assembly.

We are particularly proud of the service that we are now rendering to the masses of the producers of the State through our State Bureau of Marketing, enabling any farmer, no matter how far in the country he lives, to dispose of his surplus farm products at good figures. If we had never done anything else than to establish the one practical Marketing Bureau in the United States reaching down and helping each individual, all that the Department has cost would probably be more than offset by that one branch of the service.

It has been our endeavor to run this Department just the same as we would run a big department store business. Here honest, sincere work has been our watchword. At every stage of the game politics has been tabooed, and I have never permitted that destructive influence to enter into the work of the Department in any shape or form, and as long as I have anything to do with it that will continue to be the policy.

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANK.

Just as soon as the Congress of the United States had enacted the National Rural Credits Act, and the Federal Farm Loan Board had been appointed, having aided for some years in the effort to secure this National legislation, I felt that one of the twelve banks ought to be located in South Carolina, at Columbia, and realizing that one of the essentials for securing such location would be the number of Farm Loan Associations, I immediately issued the following:

To the Farmers of South Carolina:

Now that the new Federal Farm Loan Act has been approved and the National Board has been appointed, steps are already being taken toward the organization of the twelve regional farm loan land banks, to be located so as to cover the whole country. The new Farm Loan Act is designed to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgages, and to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans. This Act, properly administered, should be the

greatest blessing that has come to the farmers of the Southern States.

It is exceedingly important that one of these twelve National Farm Loan Regional Banks shall be located in South Carolina. The Board is required by the law to locate these twelve banks with particular regard to the farm mortgage and loan needs of the several regions to be served. The capital city of South Carolina unquestionably meets the design and purpose of the Act as a location. I have particular reason to believe, and in fact feel warranted in making the assertion, that the selection of the location of each of these twelve banks will be largely influenced and determined by the number of National Farm Loan Associations formed in the rural districts of the several sections of the country. These associations are groups of not less than ten farmers who own land, or intend to own land, and farm it, and who wish to become borrowers, and there can be as many of them as there are school districts or communities in the country. Any ten men who wish to borrow from \$100 to \$10,000 each in the aggregate upon property twice the aggregate value of the loans, and a total of not less than \$20,000 for the ten, can get together at a local meeting and form a National Farm Loan Association, electing a President and Vice-President, five Directors and an Appraising Committee of three. They must be prepared to take \$5 in stock in the land bank for every \$100 borrowed, but this \$5 can be included in the loan if desired. The loans can be made from five to forty years, being retired upon the amortization plan.

It is not necessary right now, however, to do more than to get ten men together who intend to borrow collectively as much as \$20,000, and let them form the farm loan association, electing their officers and sending notice to the National Farm Loan Board at Washington that the association has been formed, and that further advices are awaited from the National Board.

If we are to get one of the twelve banks in Columbia I have every reason to say to the farmers of the State that it is vitally important that these group meetings be held all over the State immediately, that these associations be formed, and that the notice of such formation be sent into Washington. Chambers of Commerce and other organizations, of course, can do a great deal toward securing the location of the bank in South Carolina, but it is certain that the rapid formation of these farm land associations and the prompt transmission of notification will have a

much more far-reaching effect than anything else that can possibly be done.

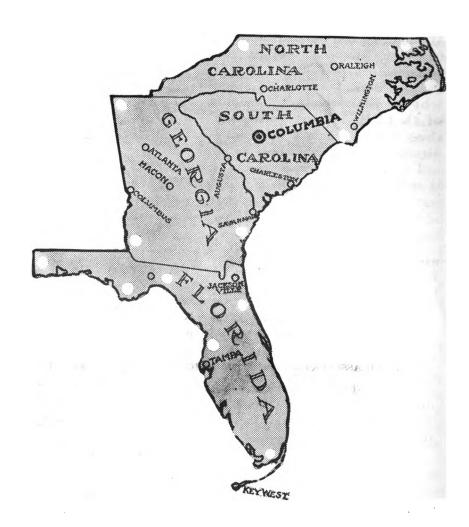
I trust, therefore, that throughout the State in the next ten days meetings of this character will be held, following the simple plan outlined above, and that such a showing will be made at Washington that one of the banks will be located at the capital of South Carolina, or, for that matter, any other point in South Carolina that is adaptable. The point is that speedy action on the part of the farmers themselves will probably bring the result, whereas delay will almost certainly lose to the State the location of the bank. In some of our sister States already hundreds of these local associations have been formed, and the notices have already gone to Washington.

I would ask each association as it is formed to see that notice is sent to this Department as well as to Washington.

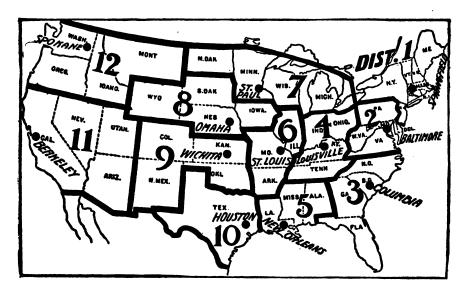
E. J. WATSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

This was followed up with the distribution of proper blanks, and the Commissioner, using motor service, spent weeks going from point to point in the State organizing associations, sometimes several in a day. When the Board came to Columbia for the hearing on the location, upwards of 100 associations organized were presented with sufficient stock from this State alone to care for the bank for the entire district. A splendid showing otherwise was made by the Committee under the competent chairmanship of Speaker J. A. Hoyt, backed by delegations from other cities and towns, and when a short time ago the arrangement of districts was announced, Columbia was made the location of the Federal Farm Loan Bank for this District, which will be as follows:



The following shows our district in its relation to the others in the United States.



The Department has never ceased its work to organize the farmers into Loan Associations, and, as this is written, some 200 are ready to avail themselves of the advantages of the system as soon as the Regional Bank is ready for operation.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

In May the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture was formed at a meeting held in the Senate office building in Washington. Forty-eight States went into the organization, and your Commissioner was unanimously elected to the presidency of the Association, with the Commissioner from Maine as vice-president. The organization at once got behind the National marketing measure now pending in Congress, and participated in the hearing on the question, the proceedings of which have just been published as a Senate document. In the fall the Association conferred with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn in the effort to bring about more effective co-operation between Federal and State forces and to eliminate much friction which had developed in many of the States under the operation of the Lever Extension Act.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

This year, in December, the Southern Commercial Congress met in Norfolk, Va., and there was a fine representation from this State at what proved to be one of the finest and most significant gatherings ever held in the South.

THE BOLL WEEVIL.

During the summer the board of trustees of Clemson College created a State Boll Weevil Commission, headed by the Governor, and in the fall the Commission toured the boll weevil infested States this side of the Mississippi. The Commissioner of Agrictulture, owing to pressure of business at home, was prevented from making the tour, but began an active campaign for preparedness in the State.

The Commission since its return has published an admirable report prepared by President Riggs, and issued as Bulletin No. 20.

The first news of the rapid advance in the fall of the boll weevil to the line of the Savannah River came in December in the following letter:

Office and Laboratories of the State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5, 1916.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Colonel Watson: You may be interested in knowing that the boll weevil now occurs in three counties bordering on your State, namely Burke, Effingham and Chatham. In Chatham County it perhaps is only fifteen miles from the Savannah River. The advance eastward this year has been about 150 miles, and with a favorable season next year the southern and eastern parts of your State will become infested by the weevil.

We are arranging to call a convention of the Sea Island growers of this State some time in January for the purpose of having a heart-to-heart talk with them on Sea Island cotton and the boll weevil, and we will be very glad indeed for the Sea Island growers of your State and Florida to meet with us. The experiments which we have conducted for a period of years on early fruiting varieties of Sea Island cotton are the only experiments that have ever been conducted. Our results are very promising indeed, and we are of the opinion that if the Sea Island growers will pursue the proper course they can continue to grow some cotton, but there

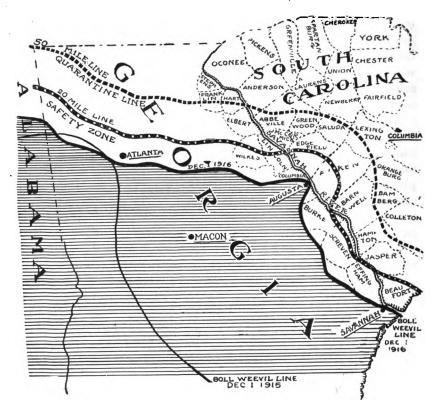
is a great danger of their becoming stampeded and trying to grow short cotton instead. This, as you know, will be very disastrous to the Sea Island industry. In view of the fact that Georgia, South Carolina and Florida raise all the Sea Island cotton grown in this country, I feel that we ought to pull together and do everything in our power to save this industry. Will you be willing to co-operate with us and urge your Sea Island men to attend the convention at some central point some time in January?

You are going to find in your work in South Carolina that you are going to need all the help that you can possibly get from every conceivable source in convincing the farmers and business men that the boll weevil is a permanent and serious factor in cotton production. Your problem in South Carolina is identical with that of Georgia, and I hope that whenever this Department can be of service to your good people, you will not hesitate to call on us.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, and with best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. LEE WORSHAM, State Entomologist. The following map shows the boll weevil line at December 1, 1915, and the line as it stood on December 1, 1916:



THE SOUTHEASTERN LAND SHOW.

Arrangements have been perfected, after consultation with officials and others in the several Southeastern States, for the holding in Atlanta, Ga., on February 1 to 15, 1917, of the Southeastern Land Show. The show is to be upon the lines of the great annual National Land Show, held in Chicago, and similar land shows held in Western and Northwestern States, and will be designed to exploit the natural resources, particularly agricultural, of the States of the Southeast at a time when Eastern and Middle Western visitors are in the South.

THE SUMMER FLOODS.

In July this State and North Carolina were visited on the Catawba and Broad River watersheds by the most disastrous

floods of recent years. Every important railway and highway bridge between the North Carolina line and the sea on the Catawba-Wateree system was swept away, and for weeks railway and public highway traffic between North and South was interrupted.

The Southern and Seaboard by temporary structures finally restored rail connection, and highway connection after a long period was re-established by ferries at Camden and near Gastonia, N. C.

There were extensive losses of crops, live stock and property not alone along these water courses but in some of the coastal plain counties. Federal Government aid was extended, and the Governor appointed a State Relief Commission. Inspectors of this Department were detailed and put to work to gather data for the Commission and for the Federal disbursing officers, and rendered valuable aid. All concerned did earnest relief work, and it was not long before most of the sufferers by the disaster had been succored.

FINE WORK OF THE LABORATORIES.

The laboratories of this Department, under the efficient direction of A. C. Summers, Chief Chemist, turn out about as much work perhaps as any in the country. The following brief summary, furnished to me by the Chief Chemist, shows the work at the laboratories for the year 1916, and speaks for itself:

Samples of Feed Stuffs	7
Samples of Corn Meal	Ĺ
Samples of Corn Grits	2
Samples of Corn	7
Samples of Flour	7
Samples of Seed	1
Samples of Oats 45	2
Special Feeds 69	2
Samples of Beverages	1
Special Seeds 68	9
Samples of Gasoline	1
Special Samples of Gasoline 49	9
Samples of Kerosene 918	3
Special Samples of Kerosene	2

Mr. Summers says: "The above tables show that we have analyzed almost five thousand samples during the past year, which

surpasses any previous year's work. This represents about 25,000 determinations which, if made singly, would represent from three to five hours each, but of course several samples were worked at the same time, thereby saving much time. Quadruplicate reports are made of each sample and mailed at the earliest possible moment to both manufacturer and dealer.

"The vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. James Rhea to accept another position, and the leave of absence granted Dr. A. C. Doyle to serve on the Mexican border, were filled by Mr. H. H. Beard and Mr. C. E. Pettit, both of whom have proven themselves of valuable assistance to the Laboratory Staff. Upon the selection of these young men you are to be congratulated, and I assure you that their services have been satisfactory in every respect.

"I wish here to express my appreciation of your willingness and untiring efforts as well as the valuable assistance of the entire Departmental Staff in making the work at this laboratory successful during the past year."

I.—AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural industry of the State this year has gone further forward from the money value viewpoint than ever before in the history of the State. The aggregate value of the agricultural products of the State has been \$192,468,000.00, which is an increase over the total value of all crops in the preceding year of \$43,841,000.00. The thirteen leading crops, exclusive of cotton seed, have aggregated in value \$148,200,000.00, an increase of \$33,757,000.00 over the year 1915. The nine principal crops, including cotton seed, have aggregated in value \$161,918,448.00, which is an increase of \$30,433,076.00 over last year. If we add in the crop of sweet potatoes to these nine leading crops we have a ten-crop value of \$166,743,448.00, an increase of \$31,322,074.00.

Never in the history of South Carolina agriculture has any such volume of values been produced from the soil in any one year. The high money value, however, was not due to increased production all along the line, but to the largely increased values of the products themselves, due to the economic changes going on in the country at large. The cotton crop has only reached 952,080 bales, against 1,134,000 in 1915. The corn crop fell off more than three million bushels, but increased considerably over \$5,000,000.00 in value. The wheat crop lacked about 200,000 bushels of being as large as that of 1915, but was worth nearly a million dollars more. The oat crop was nearly a million bushels under the crop of 1915, but nearly a million bushels above in value. The tobacco crop fell off nearly seventeen million pounds, but brought more money than the big crop of 1915. The sweet potato crop was a million two hundred thousand bushels short, but brought nearly four hundred thousand dollars more than the 1915 crop. The rice crop has almost ceased to exist as a crop.

This year 5,916,500 acres were planted, as against 5,698,700 last year, devoted to the nine leading crops.

During the year the seasons were bad as a rule, and at the maturing season there came floods and storms which in some sections of the State did incalculable damage. In this way the corn crop was very considerably reduced, and the same thing was true of cotton.

3-A. C. I.

The following tables show comparisons for the past five years of the nine leading crops, which speak for themselves:

ACREAGE.

1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Corn	0 1.975.000	1.975.000	2,130,000	2.065,000
Wheat 79.00		80,000	225,000	210,000
Oats 824,00	0 360,000	375,000	525,000	500. 000
Rye 3,00	00 8,000	8,000	8,000	5.000
Potatoes 10,00	0 10,000	11.000	11,000	10,000
Hay 194,00	0 210,000	210,000	220,000	250,000
Cotton2,604,00	0 2,701,000	2.861,000	2,516,000	2.834.000
Tobacco		50,000	65,000	39,000
Rice 8,00	0 4,900	6,900	8,700	3,500
5,172,00	5,386,700	5,571,900	5,698,700	5,916,500

Sweet potatoes, 1916—66,000. Sweet potatoes, 1915—65,000. Sweet potatoes, 1914—48,000.

PRODUCTION.

1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Corn (bu.)34,278,000	38,512,000	36,538,000	35,145,000	32,008,000
Wheat (bu.)	972,000	920,000	2,430,000	2,226,000
Oats (bu.)	8,460,000	7.500,000	9,975,000	9,000,000
Rye (bu.)	82,000	84,000	80,000	49,000
Potatoes (bu.) 900,000	800,000	770,000	880,000	750,000
Hay (tons)	244,000	242,000	286,000	825,000
Cotton (bales)	1,878,000	1.584.000	1.184.000	952,080
Tobacco (lbs.)24,500,000	33,288,000	41,101,651	87,995,284	20.079,906
Rice (bu.)	147,000	179,000	90,000	49,000

Sweet potatoes (bu.), 1916—5,676,000. Sweet potatoes (bu.), 1915—6,825,000. Sweet potatoes (bu.), 1914—4,080,000.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Cotton	\$80,300,000	\$104,340,000	\$78,700,000	\$81,960,000	\$104,585,000
Corn		37,357,000	33,614,960	30,576,000	36,169,000
Hay		4,563,000	4,414,000	4,462,000	5,428,000
Wheat		1,264,000	1.334.000	3,353,000	4.207.000
Oats		6,007,000	5,325,000	6,683,000	7,200,000
Tobacco	2,670,000	4,594,000	3,979,303	2,765,372	2,813,448
Irish Potatoes	1,008,000	1,040,000	962,000	1,012,000	1,812,000
Rve		48,000	51,000	168,000	198,000
Rice	` 186,900	, 132,000	165,000	6,000	6,000
	\$122.818.000	\$159.345.090	\$123,545,263	\$180 985 379	\$161 918 448

Sweet potatoes, 1916—\$4,825,000. Sweet potatoes, 1915—4,436,000. Sweet potatoes, 1914—2,856,000.

YIELD PER ACRE.

(United States).				
1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Cotton (lbs. lint)193.2	182.0	209.2	170.3	156.3
Corn (bushels)	23.1	25.8	28.2	24.4
Wheat (bushels)	15.2	16.6	17.0	12.1
Oats (bushels)	29.2	29.7	37.8	30.1
Potatoes (bushels)113.4	90.4	109.5	96.3	80.4
Tobacco (pounds)	784.3	845.7	775.4	815.0
Rye (bushels)	16.2	16.8	17.3	15.3
Hay (tons)	1.31	1.43	1.68	1.64
Rice (bushels)	31.1	34.1	36.1	47.8
(South Carolina).				
Cotton (lbs. lint)219.0	235.0	290.0	215.0	155.0
Corn (bushels)	20.0	18.5	16.5	15.5
Wheat (bushels) 9.2	12.3	11.5	11.0	11.4
Oats (bushels)	23.5	20.0	19.0	18.0
Potatoes (bushels)	80.0	70.0	80.0	75.0
Tobacco (pounds)	760.0	730.0	780.0	580.0
Rye (bushels) 9.5	10.5	11.5	10.0	9.8
Hay (tons)	1.16	1.15	1.30	1.30
Rice (bushels)	30.0	26.0	24.3	14.0

THE TOBACCO CROP.

The Department, under the law, began to keep records of the tobacco crop in 1909. That year very nearly 28,000,000 pounds of tobacco were raised, but the price was low, and it brought but little over two and a quarter million dollars. The two following years the crop decreased very considerably in both volume and in amount of money produced. Then for four years consecutively the volume of the crop steadily increased, until the maximum was reached in 1914, the year the war broke out. The preceding year a smaller crop had sold at 13.77 cents per pound, bringing to the farmers \$4,584,000.00, the greatest amount ever received from the tobacco crop in this State. In 1914 the price fell, and in 1915, while people still planted tobacco, and raised a big crop, the amount received from it was only \$2,765,372.00, the price having fallen to the lowest figure recorded since 1909, 7.02 cents per pound. The total number of pounds raised last year was 37,995,284. This year, with a crop of only 20,079,903 pounds, the smallest crop, with the exception of those of 1910 and 1911, the price went to a higher figure than ever before, 14.11 cents, and has brought to the farmers \$2,813,448.87. This year the crop was marketed early, and there were no October sales at all.

During the season twenty-two markets were operated. Lake City led in the matter of pounds marketed, with Mullins a close second, but Mullins led all the markets of the State by very nearly a hundred thousand dollars in the amount received from the sales of tobacco, Lake City coming second, and Timmonsville third.

The following summarized table gives the comparative totals of pounds sold, amount paid and average price for each year:

Year.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Price.
1909	97 848 804	\$2.315.107 33	8.85
1910		1.604.685 44	8.53
1911		1.352.462 84	12.18
1912		2,653,443 68	10.90
1918		4,584,339 51	13.77
1914		3,979,303 82	9.68
1915		2,765,372 10	7.02
1916		2,813,448 87	14.11

The detailed reports on tobacco by months and markets are as follows:

TOTAL SALES OF TOBACCO IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MARKETS—CROP 1916.

			- Carron		1000			
	July.	Ġ	At	August.	September.	mber.	Grand Total	Grand Total Sales for 1916.
Markets.	Pounds.	Amount.	Pounds.	Amount.	Pounds.	Amount.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.
Andrews			88,875	98,771 98			88,875	
Aynor	_	:	1,006,991	136,763 88	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1,006,991	
Conway	:	:	733,736	90,139 72			783,786	
Darlington	95.045	90 004 K4	1,332,824	202,119 68	98,748	18,967 10	1,431,572	215,986 78
Florence	OE0'00	10 too 104	553,748	90.851 09	46.879	6.734 48	600.627	
Hartsville			612,518	91,178 02	7,068	860 30	619,576	
Hemingway	:	:	567,397	68,041 12	:	:	567,397	
Johnson ville		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	224,027	27,646 14	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	224,027	
Kingstree	:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	988,718	106,340 45	:	:	988,718	
Lake City		13,086 05	2,625,976	847,119 42	13,233	1,187 88	2,799,438	
Lake View	61,692	4,715 61	424,457	58,385 61	:	:	486,149	
Lamar	23,596	1,615 63	4,484	401 04			88,080	
Loris	184,964	15,899 14	920,461	126,118 66	2,272	232 73	1,107,697	
Marion	:	:	580,209	93,087 17	4,243	88	584,452	
Manning		:	714,297	83,096 16	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	714,297	
Mulling	:	:	2,643,312	444,093 56	102,818	14,657 60	2,746,130	
Nichols	192,290	18,472 77	1,327,108	204,445 52	31,095	4,788 97	1,550,488	
Olanta	-	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	423,065	52,758 04	:	-	423,065	
Pamplico	:	:	409,124	57,105 12	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:	409,124	
Sumter	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	318,811	84,474 08	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	318,811	
Timmonsville	:	:	1,703,213	268,713 06	39,674	6,066 89	1,742,887	
Total	657,816	\$51,833 74	18,984,070	\$2,609,544 68	438,017	\$62,070 45	20,079,903	\$2,818,448 87
	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	

SOUTH CAROLINA TOBACCO REPORT. July, 1916-By Markets-6 Markets; 9 Warehouses.

	Sold for Producers	roducers.	Sold for Dealers.	Dealers.	Sold by Warehouseman.	ehouseman.	Grand T	Grand Total Sales.
Marketa.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Bold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.
		\$3.064 54	858	82 78	2.275	8243 40	87.678	\$3,362
Lake City	160,229	13,066 05			1,668	185 76	161,897	13,201
view		4,716 61	1.577	150 11	8.928	824 25	72,197	5,689 97
Carlo Carlo		16.899 14			154	1.87	28,750	1.688
L		1,615 63	14.817	1.667 33	14.170	1.099 19	213,961	18,666
ichols		13,472 77	810'97	8,318 64			238,308	16,791
Total	667,816	\$51,838 74	62,765	\$5,190 86	27,195	\$2,310 56	747,776	\$59,336 16

30MPARISON FOR MONTH OF JULY FOR 1910-11-12-13-14-15-1

Average Price Paid.	0 5.12			4 12.53		3 4.31		
Amount Paid.	\$106,982 30	62,195 8	381,604 95	1,094,415 34	387,762 \$1	145,499 23	51,833 74	
Pounds Year. Sold.	1910	1911	1912 5,064,085	1913	3,862,346	1915	916 657,816	Comparison shows a decrease of 1916 from 1915 of 2,720,900 pounds and \$93,665.49.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOBACCO REPORT. August, 1916—By Markets—22 Markets; 46 Warehouses.

	Sold for Producers.	oducers.	Sold for Dealers.	Dealers.	Sold by Warehouseman.	houseman.	Grand T	Grand Total Sales.
Marketa.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.
Andrews Aynor Aynor Aynor Dachway Darling Florence Hartsville Hartsville Hartsville Liake View Lors Lors Manning Manning Manning Millins Nichols Olanta Pamplico Sumter Timmonsville	88,876 1,006,991 773,736 1,332,824 776,734 6612,518 667,748 986,718 2,625,976 424,477 14,27 12,44 14,47 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,27 14,2	96,771 96 136,763 88 202,119 67 202,119 67 202,119 67 203,119 67 203,119 60 203,011 11 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004 203,004	28, 685 10, 945 10, 945 10, 945 10, 985 10, 985 10, 982 10, 98	94,974 06 2,295 85 6,296 83 6,296 83 9,713 40 19,748 89 600 75 1,651 80 1,651 80 1,651 80 1,553 80 1,553 80 1,553 80 1,554 45 1,554 45 1,5	6,728 6,680 81,187 71,1927 81,1927 81,1927 81,1927 81,704 14,774 18,580 183,881 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681 187,681	\$443.40 6,824.83 11,468.84 11,568.73 12,566.73 15,825.82 1,685.82 1,685.82 1,685.82 1,685.82 1,970.87 8,86.67 20,817 8,818.83 6,190.82 6,190.82 6,190.72 1,761.47 8,761.47 8,761.47 8,761.47 8,710.74	94,660 1,009,373 7796,881 1,466,916 685,096 686,096 1,077,096 2,906,891 1,204,644 1,204,644 1,204,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,304,644 1,30	97, 215 58 146, 682 27 210, 880 11 210, 880 11 210, 885 14 116, 197 19 71, 682 28 116, 773 19 71, 682 74 101, 775 19 101, 887 14 101, 887
Total	18,984,070	\$2,699,544 68	897,720	\$138,285 85	1,623,087	\$212,048 60	21,504,877	\$3,049,879 18
COMPARISON FOR MONTH OF AUGUSTS Sold For Producers. Sold For	COMPARISON FO	Sold For	Sold For Producers. Sold For Producers. Sold For Producers. Pounds Sold. Faid. Sold.	1910 TO 1916. Amount Paid. \$728,560 21 669,867 28 1,906,986 28 1,770,282 06 1,770,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,100 00 1,700,	Paid	14.68;	Total Sales for July and August. Pounds Sold. Amount Paid. 21,273,215 \$2,283,600 20 27,839,988 3,875,271 37 19,925,433 2,158,044 36 25,010,392 1,845,569 23 19,641,386 2,751,378 42 the price averaging 14,22 cer	s for July and August. 10d. Amount Paid. \$2,288,600 20 \$3,875,271 37 \$2,188,044 88 \$2,188,044 88 \$2,751,378 42 e averaging 14.22 cents

SOUTH CAROLINA TOBACCO REPORT. September, 1916—By Markets—10 Markets; 20 Warehouses.

	Sold for Producers	roducers.	Sold for Dealers.	ealers.	Sold by Warehouseman	ehouseman.	Grand Total Sales.	al Sales.
Marketa.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.	Pounds Sold.	Amount Paid.
Andrews								
Aynor	:				:	:	:	
Darlington	98,748	\$13,867 10	2,788	\$246 08		\$1,593 59	115,949	\$15,706 72
Dillon	91,997	13,064 21 6,734 48	65,583	990 15 12.565 65	24,293	8,580 524 80 80 80	122,571	17,624 45 19,824 43
Hartsville	2,068	860 30				14 40	7,188	874 70
Hemingway Johnsonville								
Kingstree		::						
Lake City	13,233	1,187 88			8	25 24	13,261	Ie 081'I
Lamar								
Loris	2,272	232 78 630 29	310	24.25	9,345	601 98	11,927	912 21 805 21
Manning	102,818	14,657 60	3		3	3	2006	1
Mullins	21,005	1 798 07	32,961	4,508 87	51,518	5,420 41	187,297	24,586 88
Olanta	:		•	3			:	
Famplico	:	:			:			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Timmonsville	89,673	6,066 89	2,063	173 92	12,146	1,605 74	68,883	7,846 55
Total	438,017	\$62,070 45	116,882	\$19,531 61	117,176	\$13,408 56	671,075	\$95,005 62

COMPARISON FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1910 TO 1916. Sold For Producers. Pounds

Amount Average Paid. Price Paid.	\$696,116 02 9.87 628,160 64 12.61	364,843 48 11.40 709,068 14 13.23	828	62,070 45 14.18 ound was exactly doubled.
Pounds Year. Sold.	1910	1912 8,064,697 1913 6.889,568	1914 1916 1916	1916 488,017 62,070 45 14 Comparison shows a decrease for month of 12,476,987 pounds, and \$868,312.50; while the average price per pound was exactly doubled.

	houses.
	Ware
	8
	0 Markets;
	2
œ.	1916, 10
DES-LEAF.	ember,
KADES-L	Septem
IY GR	arehouses.
SOUTH CAROLINA TOBACCO REPORT BY GH	Vareh
REP(46
8	tets;
BAC	t, 1916, 22 Marketı
A T	83
H	1916,
UTH CAROLINA T	August,
E	Ϋ́
300	uses.
	areho
	M 6
	ets;
	Markets;
	8
	1916, 6 M
	July,

	Sold for Producers.	roducers.	Sold for Dealers.	Dealers.	Sold by Warehouseman.	ehouseman.	Grand T	Grand Total Sales.
	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount	Pounds	Amount
	Sold.	Paid.	Sold.	Paid.	Sold.	Paid.	Sold.	Paid.
uly	667,816	\$51,833 74	62,765	\$6,190 86	27,176	\$2,310 56	747,776	\$59,335 10
ngust	18,984,070	2,699,544 68	897,720	138,286 86	1,623,067	212,048 60	21,504,877	3,049,879 11
eptember	488,017	62,070 45	115,882	19,681 61	117,176	13,408 56	671,075	96,006 68

	Amount Average Paid. Price Paid.	\$1,604,685 44 8.53	1,352,462 84 12.18	88	4,584,889 51 13.76	3,881,288 54 9.88	2,760,962 18 7.28	2,813,448 87 14.11	while the producers received an increase of
TOTAL SALES FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.	Pounds Year. Sold.	1910	11)101,066	1912	1918	1914	1915	1916	17,844,498,

THE RICE INDUSTRY.

The reduction in acreage in rice from that of 1915, together with effects of the storm that visited our coast in July, reduced the milling crop for 1916 to the lowest point since the storm of 1893. The receipts of rough rices at West Point Mills, Charleston, from the crop of 1916 will aggregate 53,000 bushels drawn from South Carolina and Georgia plantations. The crops between Charleston and Georgetown and around Georgetown were all completely destroyed and no crop of rice has been received from these sections this season. There has been reserved on plantations for seed for 1917 an amount estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 bushels in the three States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The probable acreage for 1917 is uncertain, but from information obtained to this time, it will amount to ten or fifteen per cent. below 1916. The prices have been most disappointing and values have been lower on rice than at the corresponding season of 1915. This is probably due to the enormous estimates of yields along the Gulf Coast and in Arkansas. California has also become a very large producer, and a crop of 1,500,000 bags—100 pounds each of rough rice, will be harvested in that State this season.

It seems inexplicable that with the excessive increase of values in all food stuffs, that one of the cheapest and most nutritious should be neglected by the people of the United States, who are raising such a clamor over high cost of food and living.

Gratifying results have been obtained in experimenting with a large variety of products in the abandoned rice fields during the past year, and cotton, corn and other products will supplant rice to a great extent in the near future.

THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY.

The trucking industry in the State continues to be one of the most important phases of agriculture. Gradually the area devoted to trucking exclusively for the Northern and Eastern markets is being increased. The industry is still confined almost exclusively to the coastal plain, and the operations are principally around Charleston, on the Sea Islands, in and around Beaufort, in Georgetown County, and in Horry County. The opportunities, however, in trucking are not yet as wholly developed as they ought to be, and very likely will be in the near future. Changed economic conditions will very likely make the season of 1917 one of the most profitable and extensive in the history of the industry.

The opening of new shipping territory by the Seaboard's Savannah line will have a marked influence on the future.

From a money standpoint the center of the industry is still in the Charleston district. A very careful investigation of the operations in the Charleston district for the year 1914 shows that the net cash results from the operations conducted in the district were less for the year than during the preceding year of 1913.

The total acreage planted in the Charleston district in 1913 was 21,500. In 1914 the best available figures show a total acreage planted of 19,500. Last year it was 20,700. This year the acreage was 20,300. The total sum realized in the Charleston district in 1913 was \$3,110,250.00. In 1914 this amount was \$2,517,500.00, a decrease in money value of \$592,750.00. Last year is was \$2,971,500.00, an increase almost as great as the preceding year's decrease. This year it was \$4,458,900.00, very nearly double last year.

The following table shows the acreage, the yield per acre, total production, the net price per package and the total amount realized from the several divisions of the trucking industry pursued by the truck farmers in the district; there is also appended a statement of the field crops as they are so closely related:

Truck Crop. Acres. Potatoes (Irish)	Yield Per Acre. 40 barrels 180 crates 200 baskets 120 baskets 100 baskets 20 barrels 500,000 plants 30	810,000 1.35 per crate 400,000 1.20 per bask 180,000 1.10 per bask 50,000 1.25 per bask 96,000 1.65 per sack	et 198,000 00 et 62,500 00 158,400 00 uand 225,000 00
20,300			\$4,458,900 00
Short staple cotton 8,00 Short staple cotton 7,00 Corn, first crop 8,00 Corn 8,00	0 planted after truck 0 planted as first crop. 0 planted after truck	Yield per Acre. Total . 125 lbs. lint1,000,000 . 1501,050,000 . 15120,000 . 15120,000	F. O. B. Price. \$ 18 \$180,000 00 1.10 182,000 00 1.10 132,000 00
Peanuts 20 Forage crops 5,00 Long staple cotton.17,00 Cotton seed	0 0	. 2 tons 10,000 . 125 lbs. lint2,125,000	80.00 12,000 00 17.00 170,000 00 .50 1,062,500 00 472,500 00 \$2,850,000 00

The total value of products in the district last year was \$5,394,000.00.

Very marked headway has been made with the trucking industry in Beaufort, around Georgetown and in Williamsburg and Horry Counties, but it has been impossible to secure accurate figures on production and values. The trucking and small fruit

industries, however, have probably produced on the whole in 1916 around \$8,000,000.00.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.

The South Carolina Produce Association, of which J. M. Harrison is president, and D. Q. Towles is manager, secretary and treasurer, is doing effective work in the marketing of the truck raised in the district around Meggetts, which is the headquarters of the Association:

The following report filed with me on December 9 by Mr. Towles is of especial interest:

"We beg to hand you a statement showing the number of packages sold and consigned and the amount of money received both ways and the average price per package. The number of cars shipped, the number of packages shipped in 1915 and 1916, and the value of each. Also a financial statement of the Association at present.

"You will note that we have a total surplus of \$17,382.49, whereas our capital paid in is only \$6,788.00, which is 40 per cent. of the capital paid in. You will note that it will not be necessary for us to call for cash payment of stock in full. We are paying this in with a 10 per cent. dividend each year. We hope to have enough surplus and capital six years hence to be able to purchase all of the supplies that our growers use, by so doing save them an immense amount of money. We might say also that through our efforts and organization we have been able to distribute our products very satisfactorily. From this statement herewith you will note the average price received per package, and might say that before the organization of the Association that the only average price per package that the writer remembers, at present, was for his own individual connections, and that was on cabbage for 1914, which was only 85 cents in one instance, 80 cents in another, and 75 cents in another instance. Those were the average prices received on cabbage that year.

"Therefore, you see by the proper distribution through the organization that the average price of \$1.32 per package is quite an increase.

"We may mention that by reading our by-laws carefully you will notice that Article 10 explains in a sense the pooling system. In other words, principally all of the products shipped through the Association are pooled. By doing this the small shipper gets

the same advantage as the large shipper, providing, of course, products are of the same grade. For instance, should we sell one grower's products at \$2.00 per crate and another grower's for fancy make of stuff at \$2.25, and another grower's of inferior stuff, which only demands a price of \$1.75 and so on, the pooling system would be based on a \$2.00 price. Growers' products selling for less than \$2.00 they would be paid for their products in accordance with the price they sold at below \$2.00. Those selling above \$2.00 would be paid in accordance for the amount selling above \$2.00, thereby giving every one absolute justice. find that by doing this materially helps the brand that the Association ships. In other words, it forces our growers to use their best efforts to put up their products in the best possible manner, thereby giving the products grown by the Association greater selling value, because the buyer, knowing the conditions under which the Association operates, knows full well that every package that he purchases from the Association will be put up properly or as near so as possible.

"It is our aim at all times to offer to the trade our best products, and should we have any products that are not what we term up to standard, these we generally consign and let them be sold on their own merit in some Eastern market.

"The brand of the Association is as shown on our letter head. This trade mark is copyrighted, and to show you the advantage of a trade mark beg to advise that last season, in one instance, we had a buyer in Pittsburgh purchase two cars of potatoes from One grower used the Association brand and the other did us. The one that did not use the Association brand had the best car of potatoes and when the cars arrived in Pittsburgh the buver immediately wired us that the car not branded was inferior stock and wanted a deduction. Of course, knowing differently, we would not allow any deductions and had the car inspected and wired the purchaser to this effect. He accepted the car and we heard nothing further. Therefore, you see by using this brand that it creates a demand without inspection. words, the consumer will purchase our products branded without inspection, and without being branded it demands inspection."

The following is the statement for the season ending September 30, 1916, which is referred to in the report:

	Number Packages.	Amount.	Avera Obtain	
F. O. B. Sales	185,306	\$286,605	27 \$1	54
Consigned goods	245,104	370,407		51
Total	430,410	\$657,013	05 \$1	52
Cabbage	239,155	\$316,418	99 \$1	32
Beets and carrots	9.644		ŏŏ T2	95
Potatoes, includes three grades	64,708	216,737	ž ř 3	
Cucumbers	65,342		1 4	82
Beans	38.696		89	73
Corn	741		33	7 0
Squash	179		64	4Ŏ
Cotton seed	- 18*		86 39	
Peas	949		42 1	
Sweet potatoes	275		53	36
Lettuce	5.748		51 1	
	4,965		47	94
Turnips	4,800	4,086	41	94
Beans sold f. o. b	24,695	\$16.874	68 \$0	69
Beans consigned	14,001	11,509	21	82
Cabbage sold f. o. b	123,237		29 1	39
Cabbage consigned	115.918		79 1	25
Cukes sold f. o. b	12,773		24 1	26
Cukes consigned	52,569		90 -	71
Potatoes sold f. o. b	19,244		84 4	
Potatoes consigned	43,464		43 3	
*Tons.				
		Packages.	Amoun	t
Season ending September 30th, 1916		430,410	\$657,013	

Season ending September 30th, 1916	Packages. 430,410 386,216	\$657,013 05 512,435 02
Gain 1916 over 1915	44,194	\$144,578 03
Number of cars shipped by A. C. L		307
Total cars shipped 1916		2,599 2,370
Gain 1916 over 1915, cars		229

ASPARAGUS ON THE RIDGE.

During the year the South Carolina Asparagus Growers' Association was formed with J. J. Jones, of Ridge Spring, as secretary-treasurer. The asparagus growing industry has begun to develop rapidly, particularly in the section around Ridge Spring. It is stated that duing the past season some 44 carloads of high grade asparagus, worth some \$3,000.00 per car, were shipped to the Eastern markets from the Ridge district alone. This brought to the growers \$132,000.00.

A substantial growth of the industry in the section is indicated.

THE GREEN SOLDIER BUG.

Toward the end of the cotton season the Department received reports of a peculiar insect which had appeared in the cotton fields of Barnwell County, and had proven very destructive. By request, Col. R. M. Mixson, of Williston, sent in specimens of the

insect, and they were sent to the United States Bureau of Entomology for identification.

The brief report of Philip Luginbill, Division of Cereal and Insect Investigations, is as follows, and it is made public in order that those whose fields may be infested may know how to deal with the pest:

"The insect brought over belongs to the class known as stink bugs or 'pumpkin bugs.' They attack many other plants besides cotton and sometimes breed up in large numbers in a given locality so as to cause harm, though often, as I suspect, as in this case, cause more of an alarm than harm.

"This is quite a different insect from the boll weevil. The eggs are placed upon the leaves, and upon hatching give forth small nymphs. These resemble the parent bug very closely and feed in the same manner, and that is by piercing the bolls (in the case of cotton) with their beaks and extracting the juices from them. Black spots appear where bolls are punctured and rotting may set in.

"As to means of control I fear little can be done, now—except the bugs might be picked by hand—that is with bucket and paddle. However, the next year's crop can be safeguarded by gathering together all trash and rubbish in infected areas and burning it. This does away with the winter quarters and will cause them to seek other regions or perish."

SOIL SURVEYS.

During the year the United States Bureau of Soils completed soil surveys and maps of the Counties of Florence and Dorchester, and the printed copies and maps are now available.

BOLL WEEVIL COTTONS.

During this year the Georgia State Board of Entomology made variety tests of 25 plants each of well known varieties of cotton grown under extreme boll weevil conditions. The tests ran from June 15 to August 1, 1916. The Board has kindly furnished the following report of the results:

FRUIT TEST.

	Variety.	Blooms.	Fruit Set.	Per Cent. Fruit Se t.
1.	Express	1.149	379	32
2.	Dixie Improved	819	281	34
3.	Cleveland	741 1/2	248 1/2	33
4.	Dix-Afifi	903 🌠	254	28
5.	Toole	1,000 1/2	217 1/2	21
6.	Lewis 66	879	236 况	26
7.	Cook	669 1/4	186	28
8.	Simpkins	898	200	22
9.	Lewls 63	841	236 1/2	28
10.	Triumph	721	212 1/2	29
11.	Council Toole	986	331 😼	33

FERTILIZER TEST.

3

й: 77 рг.

rk

æt !

dec.

461

nd r

10kg

het

Count of blooms from June 15th to August 1st on 25 stalks each, under average conditions, fruit counted on August 24th:

		Blooms.	Fruit Set.	Wt. Per Blk.
1.	400 lbs. acid phos. between peanuts	355	101	71
2.	3 tons stable manure		171	173
3.	3 tons stable manure and 900 lbs. rock phos			
	mixed in furrows		140	110
4.	400 lbs. acid phos	435	120	58
5.	3 tons stable manure, 400 lbs, acid phos		160	168
6.	200 lbs. C. S. meal and 800 lbs. rock phos	564	170	77
7.	300 lbs. C. S. meal and 300 lbs. acid phos		174	142
8.	600 lbs. 9-2-2-1/2 fert	604	175	127
9.	3½ tons rock phos. and stable manure	717	166	153
10.	Check	. 296	108	38

FORWARD STEP BY A BANK.

Organized April 1, 1916, the Agricultural Department of the Citizens' Bank, of Charleston, with Mr. W. McLeod Frampton, the secretary, conducting its affairs, has carried on a more extensive work in assisting the farmers of this section than would have been warranted ordinarily in the first nine months of any such organization, which is an innovation in any place or part of the country. Mr. C. R. I. Brown, president of the Citizens' Bank, is chairman of the department. With untiring efforts and energy, both of these men have been pushing the department forward at a rapid rate, until after nine months of institution, it may be considered a success from every standpoint. Neither time nor money have been spared by the bank in bringing its agricultural department to the fore. The Citizens' Bank is justly proud of itself, not only in view of the fact that it is the only bank in the State of South Carolina which has an agricultural department, and is only one of a few in the South, but also because of the excellent account of itself given by the department during the early months of its primal institution as a part of the bank.

II.—LIVE STOCK.

The time has come now when South Carolina must turn to live stock and establish a substantial live stock industry, and in order to do so, forage crops must become the order of the day, and the best forage crops are impossible without life and bacteria in the soil.

The first packing house is now being built at Orangeburg by the public-spirited people of Orangeburg and adjacent counties, and another is projected for Greenville.

It will be seen from the summary in this report that the whole agricultural situation has been based on cotton, corn and tobacco, in so far as actual money values are concerned. When it came to wheat, hav and forage, including alfalfa and the clovers, although South Carolina outranks the whole United States in the matter of cowpeas, there has been but little doing; in fact, practically nothing. In Irish potato growing the State is hardly considered, and even now only 65,000 acres are devoted to sweet potatoes. In the matter of live stock sold and slaughtered on farms, and live stock products, the State ranks thirtieth among the States of the Union. So few mules and horses are raised that they do not appear in the statistics. In the matter of the number of hogs the State is way down at twenty-sixth place, and the number of sheep is so small that it is not even taken into consideration. these last figures it will be easily seen that our agriculture is a one-sided agriculture; and the indispensable adjuncts of live stock and food and feed for man and beast do not enter the proposition to such an extent as to command even attention. And the history of the world has shown that no agricultural industry can thrive and produce the maximum of profit without live stock and without raising food stuffs on the farm to supply the needs of animal and human workers.

With talk all over the State of the live stock industry, it should be borne in mind that we cannot establish a live stock industry on hay and mixed feeds, brought across the continent, in many instances, and sold at from \$20 to \$40 per ton to the farmers. If we are to have a live stock industry it must be built on home grown forage crops. On grass—something that two-thirds of us

have spent most of our time fighting, and South Carolina grows Bermuda grass anywhere. And it is a stronger hay proposition than any Western timothy. No man can afford to raise cattle or hogs and sell them at less than it costs him to produce them.

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

In order that the live stock situation may be better understood, the following figures for January 1, 1917, from the Federal Government estimates may be given:

HORSES.	HO	RSES.
---------	----	-------

	Number.	value Per Head.	Total value.
1917	85,000	\$ 136	\$11,560,000
1916		135	11,340,000
1915	83,000	131	10,873,000
1914	85.000	144	12,240,000
1913	83.000	140	11,620,000
1912	82,000	135	11,070,000
1911	80,000	138	11,040,000
1910		127	10,160,000

MULES.

	Number.	Value Per Head.	Total Value.
1917	. 174.000	\$162	\$28,188,000
1916	. 171,000	161	27,531,000
1915		149	24,734,000
1914		167	28,557,00 0
1913		171	28,928,000
1912		165	27,390,000
1911		178	28,372,000
1910	. 156.000	158	24.648.00 9

MILCH COWS.

	Number.	Value Per Head.	Total Value.
1917	. 189.000	\$40.00	\$7,560,000
1916	. 189,000	34.50	6,520,500
1915	. 185,000	33.00	6,100,000
1914		34.20	6,327,000
1913	. 185,000	32.50	6,012,500
1912		32.30	5,975,500
1911		31.50	5,827,500
1910	. 181,000	28.90	5,230,900

OTHER CATTLE.

Numi	ber. Value Per Head. Total Value.
1917	.000 \$18.30 \$3.934.000
1916 215.	000 15.40 3,311,000
1915 211,	000 14.60 3,080,600
1914 211,	
1913 215,	
1912 215,	
1911 215,	
1910 209,	12.00 2,508,000

SHEEP.

	Mumber.	value rei meau.	Iotai vaiue.
1917	. 30.000	\$3.20	\$96,000
1916		2.70	81,000
1915	. 82,000	2.60	83,200
1914		2.60	85,800
1913		2.80	95,200
1912		2.80	95,200
1911		2.69	91,200
		4.10	01,200

4-A. C. I.

SWINE.

	Number.	value Per Head.	Total value.
1917	. 928.000	\$7.97	\$7,400,000
1916	. 817,000	8.50	7,395,000
1915	. 819,000	8.60	7,043,400
1914	. 780,000	9.10	7,098,000
1913	. 765,000	8.50	6,502,000
1912	. 797,000	8.00	6,376,000
1911	. 745.000	8.30	6.183,500
1910		7.20	5.783.500

It will be noted with gratification that the largest increase has been made in the number of hogs.

ABSTRACT OF LIVE STOCK REURNED FOR TAXATION.

It is an exceedingly interesting study to compare the above figures with the following abstract of the live stock returned for taxation in the State as obtained from the Comptroller General's books:

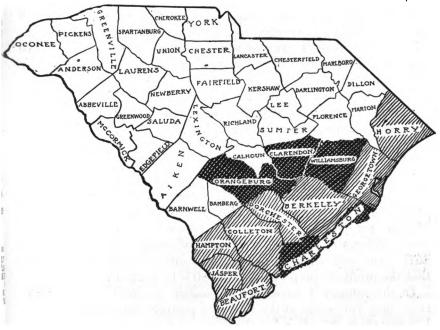
	Number, 1915.	Value, 1915.	Number, 1916.	Value, 1916.
Horses		\$3,844,534	75,334	\$3,706,761
Cattle	240,477	2,522,200	245,506	2,606,549
Mules and Asses	162.415	8,787,547	163.240	8.785.409
Sheep and Goats	31,766	33,976	82.952	33,732
Hogs		548,925	286,490	612,757
Dogs		606,248	97,368	638,703

CATTLE TICK ERADICATION WORK.

During this year as a result of the splendid work being done by Dr. W. K. Lewis and his corps under the combined Federal and State appropriations, three more counties—Edgefield, Bamberg and Barnwell—were freed from the cattle tick, and on September 15, 1916, were released from quarantine. This leaves only twelve counties still to be released, all of them save Orangeburg being in the coastal plain. In half of these work is being conducted on approved lines, and in the other on preliminary lines.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in a recent report on tick eradication work, said:

"An outline of conditions in the tick-infested territory, recently prepared, shows that Virginia, only four counties in which are now under quarantine, can be made tick free by one year's active work, and that, because of the interest now being shown there, the quarantine is likely to be removed from the last bit of previously tick-infested territory in the State early in 1918. South Carolina, which is pushing the eradication work steadily forward, should achieve freedom from ticks the same year. By the end of 1917, it is calculated, there should be but fifteen counties in Alabama remaining in quarantine, and these, at the rate the State has been working, should be cleaned up the following year."



White—Released from quarantine. Light Shading—Quarantine, preliminary work. Dark Shading—Systematic work.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Great efforts are now being made to re-establish the sheep growing industry in all parts of the United States, and to this end a National Sheep Conference was held in Philadelphia in the fall, where an intelligently directed movement to this end was inaugurated. The facts and the opportunities have been furnished by the Department to the people of the State.

That sheep for mutton and for wool can be successfully raised in this State, the following from H. C. Hahn, the Highland Farm, Aiken, is of special interest:

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry regarding sheep raising, would say that I started twelve years ago buying some fairly good grade native ewes; every few years I buy a buck, to keep from inbreding, my foundation stock being mostly Southdown. I am crossing them with the Shropshire bucks. By this method my flock improves regularly, so much so that Mr. Cotton, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, pronounced my flock the best he had seen south of Washington.

At first my flock only clipped on the average 3½ pounds of wool; now the clip averages over 6 pounds per head per annum, which, at the present price of wool, is quite an item. I estimate that my wool pays for the feed I am giving my flock, counting the lambs clear profit.

I am turning my bucks with ewes about the middle of June, separating them again November 1, so as to breed for early—or hot-house—lambs, as our Northern friends call them. My lambs begin to come the last of November or first of December.

I find a ready market for my lambs when eight or twelve weeks old, selling them to our tourists and the hotels in this section who cater to the Northern tourists. The lambs weigh from 20 to 30 pounds, dressed, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ weeks old. The price ranges from 30 to 40 cents per pound, so that a lamb nets me from \$8 to \$12 per head. When you consider that I can feed five to six head of sheep at the same cost what one head of beef cattle would cost, you see that the profit in sheep is ahead of cattle by a good margin.

In the summer I have four permanent pastures, leaving the sheep only two weeks at the time in a pasture, then change them, keeping them out of each pasture about four weeks or more as a preventative of stomach worms and other parasites. method I keep my flock healthy. The pastures consist mainly of Bermuda grass and some other native grass and some Lespedeza. I do not house the flock in the summer, but about the middle of November, when pastures get short and weather bad, I drive them in their lot with open sheds, feed them some pea hay, alfalfa or any roughage I may have, and a small amount of bran; sometimes a little oats or corn. During the winter days they are turned out on the cultivated fields to graze on cover crops, such as different kinds of grains, vetches, clovers and rape. In connection with grazing the fields they are the best manure spreaders, beating any patent machine made by man. They also are a great weed destroyer, both in pastures and fields. Have never lost any from dogs. I increase my flock from the earliest dropped ewe lambs, as the lambs that come later in spring are more subject to the parasites and never amount to anything, so I always butcher the later lambs as soon as large enough, and before they are weaned. Every farm, especially those with a lot of rolling washland, should have a flock of sheep.

Have sold over \$1,800 worth of live stock off my farm this year. Yours for better farming, and more of it.

III.—FARM MANAGEMENT.

Within the calendar year of 1916 the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, in South Carolina, has completed the compilations and prepared for publication the data secured in the farm management survey previously made of 112 farms in Anderson County, South Carolina. A survey has also been made of 260 farms in Orangeburg County, and this data is being compiled and prepared for publication.

These surveys show the cost of producing the important crops and the annual cost of keeping live stock, and in Orangeburg County the cost of producing hogs. They also show the per cent return made on the investment, the gross and net income per farm, the profits made, and many other things that are of economic importance in the management of farms. The data obtained in the surveys goes very much into detail, and the efficient methods of farming can be determined. The ultimate object of the work is to determine from a managerial point of view economic ways of making farms more profitable.

The three most vital influences on the profits are: First, the combination of enterprises; second, the yields, and third, in South Carolina, the acres of crops grown per mule. There are many other details connected with the management of farms that determine its profitability, but, comparatively speaking, they are of less importance, or the farmers lose less by them through mistakes or poor management than they do in the three main points.

If farmers adjust and manage their farms so as to have a good combination of enterprises, good yields and the proper amount of work per plow, there is a high probability of the farm being successful. In determining the combination of enterprises, the adaptability of the territory in the way of soil, climate and economic conditions is of the first consideration. After this it becomes a question of including, not only the most profitable enterprise, but the combination of enterprises, each with the magnitude that will make the farm as a whole the most profitable. A crop may be profitable when grown for home consumption, but when grown for the world's market it becomes unprofitable. A product grown and used on the farm is worth the retail price to the farmer, but when sold in the world's market it can command only a whole-

sale price. The retail price is often above the cost price, and the wholesale price below it, which consequently makes it profitable for home use but not for selling purposes. This accounts for the fact that on many farms in South Carolina corn is profitable when grown for home use, but not when sold in the wholesale market. Many other crops, and sometimes live stock, are profitable when grown for the farm, but unprofitable when grown for the market. Some crops can also be grown when the labor and equipment is not employed on the major crop. It is profitable to utilize this labor and equipment on some minor crop, even though it earns only small returns. Each farm is a problem by itself, and must be handled accordingly, but these surveys show how the enterprises can be grouped and each given such weight as to make the farms as a whole most profitable.

These surveys also show how yields can be most profitably increased by growing legumes, fertilization, the use of good varieties of seed, etc. Farmers are deeply interested in the amount The most profitable amount for the farm of fertilizer to apply. and for each crop is determined in such a way that the farmer who follows the recommendations will not make serious mistakes

The acres to grow per mule seems a simple matter, but farms vary widely in their practice, and many lose in profits thereby because of the wrong acreage. Farms that have too small an acreage do not get the maximum return for the amount of labor and equipment employed, while farms with too large an acreage do not handle the crop profitably, and lose in yields and profits. These surveys show the most profitable acreage to grow per mule, and also in general terms the acres of the various crops that are most profitable per mule.

No other investigations have given agriculturists such an insight into the economic conditions and the managerial methods required to make a farm profitable as have these economic surveys. They will be followed by studies of special problems which will make it possible to determine even more accurately the organization and management required to make the individual farms the most profitable. The work of the Office is changing as the science of farm management and agricultural economics develop, but in its investigations it is holding to the ultmate purpose of finding out how to make farming pay.

IV.—THE COTTON CROP.

The miracle of 20 cents cotton has happened. This year's crop which promises to be 952,080 bales against 1,174,213 last year has sold for an average of 19.7 cents per pound, and with the seed has brought on the market \$104,585,000.00 as against \$81,960,000.00 in 1915. I shall not burden this report with the details of the recovery.

We have made great headway in the matter of preparedness against the future in the economic marketing of our cotton by the recognition of cotton as a basis of credit rather than a commodity. Cotton must ever be, and as I have shown elsewhere, is now and has been all the time the major money crop of the South Atlantic, and particularly of our own State, but the man who grows the cotton can never and will never get prosperity out of it when he confines his attention to it alone. He must fortify it with other crops, making it, now more than ever with the boll weevil at hand, the big heavy center of his football team, and that team, composed of merchants, bankers, business men and newspaper men, and everybody else, must rally to the center whenever he is hard pressed. In a one-crop system cotton must often be raised at less than the cost of production, and when that happens the man who raises it must suffer. But, in what I have said I have endeavored to impress the fundamental fact that we have gone as far as we can in raising cotton by artificial means and have brought about a soil depletion situation that demands that the sick patient shall be taken to the hospital forthwith; that tonicking of the sick man can no longer stimulate him to do a full man's work, and that we must get at the source of the trouble and effect a cure that will be lasting.

I have tried to show that cotton and abuse and misuse of fertilizer will mean the death of the patient, but on the other hand if we treat the patient properly we can produce a bale of cotton to the acre, produce everything that man and beast need, restore the soil to its native fertility and enthrone prosperity where poverty, illiteracy and economic ignorance form the present ruling triumverate. Incidentally such members of the ruling court as the

supply merchant system, excessive rates of interest, and too many middlemen must be eliminated.

THE 1915 CROP.

The total crop in the cotton belt in 1915 turned out to be 11,-068,173 running bales, equivalent to 11,191,820 500-pound bales.

The State of South Carolina rose in rank to the third largest cotton producing State.

The following summary shows the condensed comparative figures as to the State's crop for the past six years:

		Cotton Produced (Exclusive of Linters).									
Growth	Running	Equivalent bal	500-pound les.		Running bales.						
year.	bales; counting				Up	land.	_				
	round as half bales.	Gross. Net.	Net.	Total.	Square.	Round.	Sea- island.				
1915	1,174,215 1,560,195 1,418,704 1,224,245 1,692,146 1,210,968	1,138,919 1,583,810 1,877,814 1,182,128 1,648,712 1,168,501	1,182,402 1,465,295 1,315,599 1,128,446 1,574,379 1,110,530	1,174,213 1,560,195 1,418,704 1,224,245 1,692,146 1,210,568	1,168,685 1,554,598 1,410,033 1,216,538 1,687,027 1,197,962		6,178 5,597 8,671 7,707 5,119 13,016				

	50		Sec.		Linters.			
	Growth year.		Per cent. of total	Rank in produc-	Running	Equivalent 500-pound bales.		
		ginned.	tion.	bales.	Gross.	Net.		
1915 1914 1918 1912 1911 1910			10.1 9.5 9.7 8.6 10.5 10.0	8 4 4 4 5	70,923 58,416 46,580 35,517 36,989 29,572	67,785 57,248 45,016 34,181 35,384 28,428	64,665 54,673 42,966 82,569 38,757 27,127	

The average weight of bale in this State in 1915 was 482.8 pounds, against 492.1 the preceding year.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR COTTON AND THE SEED.

The average prices per pound obtained during the past six years for cotton, and per ton for cotton seed have been as follows:

	Cotton (per pound)	Cotton Seed (per ton)
1910	 . 14.02c.	\$28,50
1911	 . 9.48c.	17.20
1912	 . 11.70c.	21.20
1913	 . 12.86c.	25.70
1914	 . 7.76c.	20.80
1915	 . 11.21c.	36.50

This season the price of cotton has generally hovered around 19 cents, and seed went to higher figures than ever known, about \$40.00.

WHAT THE COTTON CROP SOLD FOR.

The following shows what the 1915 crop sold for, with the seed, as compared to the five years preceding:

	1	Lint Cotton-Gross Weight.					Cotton Seed.		
Growth	Aggregate			Uplan	ıd.	1			
year. value of cotton crop		Total value.	Total Pounds.	In square bales.	In round bales.	Sea island bales.	Quantity (tons.)	Value.	
1915 1914 1918 1912 1911	\$81,960,000 73,700,000 104,840,000 80,800,000 90,740,000 96,820,000	59,510,000 88,590,000 69,150,000 78,150,000	566,960,000 766,900,000 688,910,000 591,000,000 824,860,000 581,750,000	764,880,000 685,820,000 588,870,000		2,160,000 2,020,000 8,090,000 2,690,000 1,800,000 4,670,000	682,000 613,000 526,000 732,000	15,750,000 11,150,000 12,590,000	

THE SEA ISLAND CROP.

The sea island crop statistics for 1915 are as follows:

	Produc	Average	
Growth year.	Bales (number).	Total gross wreight (pounds).	gross weight of bale (pounds).
1915	6,178 5,597 8,671 7,707 5,119 18,016	2,169,000 2,020,000 3,090,000 2,690,000 1,800,000 4,670,000	350.3 361.3 356.7 348.7 350.6 358.8

YIELD PER ACRE IN 1915.

The yield of lint per acre of cotton in 1915 was 232 pounds, against 255 in 1914.

THE CROP BY COUNTIES.

	Ginn	eries	Total Quantity Ginned.				
County.	Ac- tive	Idle	Number	of bales (c	ounting ro	und as half	bales)
	11	915	1915	1914	1918	1912	1911
The State	3,069	332	1,174,218	1,560,195	1,418,704	1,224,245	1,692,14
Abbeville Aiken Anderson Bamberg Barnwell	159	8 18 15 14	31,548 87,785 60,848 16,848 86,514	86,050 51,272 62,088 29,907 65,846	84,806 48,066 78,541 27,641 58,880	28,975 36,873 54,577 19,932 48,407	42,16 51,36 80,38 28,01 67,60
Beaufort Berkeley Jalhoun Jharleston Jherokee	55 81 89	7 8 11 9 6	4,845 9,625 21,290 10,323 15,026	9,251 16,695 83,913 17,918 17,655	8,165 13,500 27,800 15,880 18,072	5,920 10,809 22,231 11,686 14,107	7,04 17,11 81,75 11,58 16,54
Thester	84 53 87	7 5 7 7 2	30,220 30,088 27,296 13,690 33,574	35,829 38,459 50,230 24,856 48,457	82,275 83,076 40,268 19,732 38,456	81,812 81,864 85,469 15,288 40,420	36,01 36,41 54,25 21,91 57,70
oillon Orchester dgefield airfield	80 80	9 8 8 	30,593 11,451 29,497 23,838 30,594	40,840 18,895 35,554 26,012 48,947	38,213 16,661 83,235 26,849 44,282	89,048 13,528 27,436 26,462 88,965	50,5' 19,2: 40,8: 38,4: 58,9:
leorgetown) S1 44 51	1 11 1 2 5	2,506 44,685 29,005 12,731 7,972	5,432 49,932 35,298 22,710 13,306	3,866 44,722 33,819 19,916 10,890	8,157 84,585 80,125 14,774 10,259	5,90 54,4 45,5 25,71 16,10
asper ershaw ancaster aurens	97 75 78	5 2 22 2	3,212 24,897 22,879 39,918 32,186	6,681 32,170 27,553 42,406 45,078	6,196 27,677 25,640 45,384 38,885	5,142 25,916 26,144 35,638 84,098	86,1 81,1 54,6 47,7
exington	36 120 85	12 6 17	24,482 13,762 50,728 36,888 18,190	30,670 17,544 69,838 36,698 21,306	26,091 17,890 56,583 40,611 20,906	22,942 18,439 71,208 84,510 15,516	34.0 29,4 75,9 46,4 22,8
rangeburg ickens ickland aluda partanburg	34 61 54	25 9 13 12 9	62,894 17,885 19,939 25,898 69,302	89,557 22,940 27,148 27,051 75,564	80,606 19,512 22,679 26,084 78,396	60,699 14,161 21,172 23,551 57,811	87,99 22,59 22,69 30,49 78,14
umter nion Villiamsburg ork	40	1 11 4 4	81,600 18,501 22,171 38,614	54,278 20,564 36,644 41,654	41,155 20,724 26,577 40,997	34,426 17,529 23,894 40,400	50,6 23,0 38,7 49,4

THE 1916 CROP.

The following gives the running bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, ginned prior to December 13, crops of 1916 and 1915, in South Carolina:

County.	1916.	1915.	County. 191	8. 1915.
	894,017	1,098,283	Greenwood 28,0	
Abbeville	25 244	28,955	Hampton 16,3	
Aiken	84 790	35,649	Horry 4,5	
Anderson	51 998	56,483	Jasper 4,9	
Rambare	01 050	15,233		
Bamberg	21,200		Kershaw 10,6	
Barnwell	41,108	34,766	Lancaster 13,4	
Beaufort	5,642	2,782	Laurens 29,5	
Berkeley	4,923	9,230	Lee 17,4	02 30,288
Calhoun	20.396	18.211	Lexington 22,8	67 22,715
Charleston	4.414	8,533	Marion 11,1	
Cherokee		13,956	Marlboro 31,7	
Chester	18.954	29,524	Newberry 29,0	
Chesterfield	17.554	27,015	Oconee 16,2	
Clarendon	18,396	26,013	Orangeburg 56,1	
Colleton	12.457	18,114	Pickens 14,1	
Darlington	17,841	31,651	Richland 16,4	
Dillon	22,170	29,061	Saluda 25,1	
Dorchester	8.131	11,009	Spartanburg 49,2	
Edgefield	28,758	27,869	Sumter 24,6	
Fairfield	14,167	22,370	Union 12,3	
Florence	17.572	29,376	Williamsburg 11,9	
Georgetown	1.825	2,347	York 21,6	
Greenville	31,668	40,592		

COTTON SEED IN 1916.

From August 1 to November 30, 1916, the oil mills of the State had received 155,504 tons of cotton seed from the 1916 crop, and during the same period crushed 111,711 tons, leaving on hand, on November 30, 44,538 tons.

V.—INOCULATION, LIME AND FERTILIZER.

The result of the one-crop idea and the soil depletion process that we have been pursuing has been to cause an almost utter abandonment of the raising of food and food crops, and herein is found the reason why so many thousands of farmers in South Carolina are poor. In truth, our people are living today almost entirely out of tin cans and sacks with pretty labels on them, which come from all other portions of the United States, obtaining foods and feeds that can be raised on the farm in South Carolina at a less cost of production, in nine cases out of ten, than in the section from which they were shipped. This drain on the people of South Carolina annually for feed and food brought from the West amounts to \$110,000,000, a figure that is simply appalling. Almost every dollar of it could be kept at home. Couple this cost of living with an expenditure of \$31,000,000 in one year, or even \$15,000,000 for one element in the cost of production of the \$190,000,000 of products that we raise, and see why. when \$25.18 per acre is written on the credit side of the ledger opposite value of crops, it does not mean what it is supposed to mean.

Surely anybody can understand why it is for the last few years we have been trying to hammer these hard facts into the heads of all our people and get them started in the right direction. Time and again serious opposition has developed from those with personal interest at stake, as the result of the introduction of a proper system of agriculture and fertilization of the soil in this State, and, strange to say, this opposition has sometimes come from the least expected of sources. But the hour has struck, if we are to seize our opportunities, when we must realize that we have been mining our soil for 150 years, and that we must pull out of the rut and go back to first and fundamental principles of agriculture and of sane living.

No man can rob South Carolina of her matchless climate, and, once the natural soil is brought back to its God-given fertility and productive power, and economic production is restored—with this, coupled with that of climate, I honestly believe no section of America will compare, or begin to compare, with our South Atlantic seaboard.

If South Carolina is so far up the line in the matter of value of products per acre, then why is it that so many people are poor and the per capita wealth so low? Wherein lies the trouble? make bold to answer the question by saying that, first and foremost, the trouble rests in the everlasting mining of the soil, bringing an ever-increasing soil depletion, coupled with the drifting into the one-crop idea. Is this true? I am no enemy of commercial fertilizer in its proper place. In the proper system of agriculture, mineral fertilizers are invaluable, but on the same acreage practically, in 1900, South Carolina paid out only \$4,494,410 for commercial fertilizers. By 1909 the expenditure for this one element of the cost of production on the same acreage, with practically no increasing yield, had reached the amazing sum of \$15,-162,017, an increase of 237.3 per cent. In that year, in addition to the ordinary mineral fertilizer, cotton seed meal was used for this purpose, to supply nitrogen, to the extent of \$3,658,330. And that year the State of South Carolina was using, or rather misusing and abusing, one-fifth of the commercial fertilizer bought and sold in the United States. The habit grew at tremendous strides, and in 1914 we had become so fertilizer-mad that we were using \$31,000,000 of the material to tonic the plant and stimulate and deplete a sick soil that had already been overstimulated to the extent of becoming sicker and sicker each year. In other words, when the European war came, in 1914, the people in this State were using nearly one-fourth, measured in money value, of all of the artificial stimulation for plant and soil being disposed of in the United States of America. This represented nearly a third of all the money that the cotton crop could bring at a reasonable price for one single element in the cost of production. When the bulk of the acreage is devoted to cotton, need I tell any one why people on the farms are poor, and why the handsome values per acre given above really represent but little? The truth of the matter is, the same acreage has been used over and over again to soil exhaustion crops taking the carbonate of lime that is vital to plant life and to bacterial life, and there has been a process, unconsciously, of continued soil depletion, requiring each succeeding year a larger and larger dosing of tonic to bring practically the same result. We have never yet undertaken to employ nature's methods of maintaining soil fertility, keeping humus in the soil, keeping the bacterial life active, and storing the soil with pure nitrogen from the air. Our farmers scarcely know the proper and rational use of legumes and their part in the soilbuilding process; and the barnyard manure that comes from a proper live stock industry is an infinitesimal item in the proposition.

This is the situation that has made me go from one end of the State to the other, not fighting the proper use of commercial fertilizer in a rational system of agriculture, but awakening the people to the dire results to the soil and to themselves of the misuse and abuse of this material, has made me plead with them to turn to legumes, to turn to hay and forage, to turn to live stock and establish their farms upon a properly balanced basis, with cotton as a major crop, and with sufficient land devoted to those things that will make the farm self-sustaining, no matter what may happen to cotton. This is what has made me present this matter, as I am doing here, to leading fertilizer manufacturers, pointing to them the inevitable destruction of their industry, following the programme that was in full blast in 1914, and it is why the principal fertilizer manufacturer in the United States has put in a plant and opened up marl beds, with the purpose of restoring carbonate of lime to the weakened soil and undoing much of the damage that has been done. I shall not discuss fully here this vital problem of restoring the magnificent natural soils of South Carolina to a state of maintained fertility and maximum of productive power.

INOCULATION.

Of course the primal need of all South Carolina soils is lime. And then comes the restoration of bacterial life to the soil. Two years ago the General Assembly passed the Enabling Act, making it possible for the Department to contract with the Earp-Thomas Company for the supplying of bacteria for all legumes at 40 cents an acre, delivered to the farmer. In spite of the senseless opposition encountered in the first year, dealt with so fully in my last report, the farmers began to use the pure cultures with marked results. This year generous advice to farmers was spread to use soils from fields in which legumes had been grown at some time by field workers. In spite of this further effort to block full benefits to the farmers, the Department furnished cultures as follows:

apr nb.

	Acres.
Alfalfa	. 553
Cow Peas	.2,928
Lima Beans	. 3
Japan Clover	27
Peanuts	. 223
Soy Beans	. 114
Velvet Beans	. 517
Vetch	. 696
No. 1 Clovers	. 1,670
No. 4 Cow Peas-Soy Beans	39
No. 5 Peas and Beans	52
Beggar Weed	. 1
Grand Total	6,823

This was distributed by counties as follows:

		.
	res.	Acres.
Abbeville	118	Hampton 123
Aiken	71	Horry 106
Anderson	103	Jasper 3
	177	Kershaw 55
Barnwell	174	
Beaufort	34	Laurens 143
Berkeley	37	Lee 48
Calhoun	120	Lexington 286
Charleston	969	Marion
Cherokee	57	Marlboro 154
~•		
		Non borra.
Chesterfield	140	Oconee 64
Clarendon	83	Orangeburg 460
Colleton	101	Pickens 18
Darlington	239	Richland 613
Dillon	45	Saluda 57
=	32	
		DPM: UMADELB TITLE TO THE TOTAL TOTAL
Edgefield	54	Sumter 146
Fairfield	112	Union 65
Florence	95	Williamsburg 89
Georgetown	141	York
Greenville	73	
Greenwood	267	Total6,823
Greenwood	401	10.21

QUALITY OF CULTURES.

The Department of Agriculture, late in the year, received from the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. Carl F. Kellerman, the noted soil bacteriologist, the official report of the test of the nitrocultures for the inoculation of legumes supplied to the citizens of South Carolina through the South Carolina Department of Agriculture.

At the last session of Congress a large appropriation was made to the Federal Department of Agriculture to investigate all the commercial cultures of legume bacteria, and for the publication of the findings for the benefit of the farmers of the United States.

Dr. Kellerman's report shows that the nitro-cultures of the South Carolina State Department of Agriculture rank 100 per cent., and that in numbers they show as high as 835,000,000 per cubic centimeter. There are 32 cubic centimeters to each "acre bottle." This gives, in the case of the soy (soja) bean culture, a grand total of billions—26 billions 720 millions of germs to each 40-cent bottle.

The cultures tested were regular stock cultures taken from the stock regularly carried in Columbia. The alfalfa, vetch, clover and cow pea cultures all were given the maximum rating of 100 per cent.

It did not require a Government laboratory test to tell me that our cultures were as good as the best, for the results from their practical use by practical farmers has already proved that, but it is some satisfaction to have from this highest authority the definite statement that there is nothing better than what we supply to South Carolina farmers. It also proves the wisdom of my action in awarding the contract for the supply of these cultures to the Earp-Thomas Farmogerm Company, the widely known breeders and manufacturers of legumes and other soil bacteria.

The report follows:

United States Department of Agriculture,

Bureau of Plant Industry,
(Soil Bacteriology and Plant Nutrition Investigations.)

Washington, D. C., November 20, 1916.

Col. E. J. Watson,

Commissioner South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir—Enclosed find a report of the results of tests made on a series of legume bacteria cultures from the South Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Very truly yours,

K. F. KELLERMAN, Physiologist in Charge.

Strain.	Medium	Organisms per Cc.	Percent B. radicicola.	Nodule production.
Alfalfa Crimson clover Cowpea Soybean Vetch	Agar Agar Agar	28,550,000 49,600,000 3,935,000 835,000,000 398,050,000	100 100 100 100 100	Plus. Plus. Plus. Plus. Plus.

THE MARL BEDS OPENED.

Quite soon after the General Assembly at its last session passed the Act authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to contract with manufacturers of limestone or marl, the Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Manufacturing Company having proceeded to open its extensive marl beds on the Ashley River, at my instance, and having erected an expensive and extensive drying and pulverizing plant, I concluded a contract under the terms of the Act, which is on file in the Department and subject to general inspection, by which the Department undertook to handle the non-calcined, high-grade material at \$1.25 per ton to the farmers, 10 cents a ton being allowed out of this for the expenses of handling. This contract was to terminate on June 1, and be subject to renewal at that time. When the time for renewal came it was clear that the price had been too low, and the renewal was justly made on the basis of \$1.50 per ton.

On January 22, in writing me on the subject of the quality and price and the supply of the material, Mr. Morgan, President of the company, said in part:

"You can readily understand that at the price we name for this material, prepared in the way it is, our company cannot figure on any large profit. In fact, we did not go into the business with the idea of making any large profit, but to supply what we felt, after your various talks and suggestions to us, was a need in certain localities of your State. Our business, as you know, is primarily the fertilizer business, but anything that will benefit the farmers must of necessity benefit us. If a liberal application of this marl to the land improves the land and puts it in a condition to produce better crops, then we believe it will eventually encourage the farmer to use fertilizers abundantly and in the proper and scientific way.

"The price to the farmer is so low that we believe he could hardly get together woods mold or fence corner rakings at a less cost. It has been our endeavor to make the price so low that all could afford to give it a trial. While on this question of price, I would say that we will not change this price between now and the first of May, 1916, by which time we will have a better idea of what the actual cost in preparing this material is, and then we will make a price which we hope may be permanent for some time

to come, but always as low as it is possible to do it, leaving to us a very small margin of profit for operating expenses.

"This material differs, as you will see, very much from ordinary ground limestone. It carries a good percentage of phosphate of lime, or phosphoric acid, which we think will make it eminently beneficial to the eastern section of your State, and which we think will become very readily available when used in that territory where there is apparently a lot of acid soil.

"While the supply we can furnish this spring is, of necessity, very limited, if it is demonstrated that the farmers of your State need this material, we are prepared to put out any amount that may be required. As you know, we have enormous deposits of this marl, and the amount to be produced is only measured by the construction of additional plant capacity."

When the mining was entered upon, the search was entirely for lime carbonate, but it was quickly seen that a far more valuable product had been found, one rich in phosphate of lime as well, as will be seen from the following circular, and that the product carried an additional value:

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

The Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina recommends that two tons per acre of PHOSPHO-MARL be used on freshly broken soil, and HARROWED in. On growing crops, the same amount, the rains and subsequent cultivation carrying the PHOSPHO-MARL into the top-soil, where it should be.

PHOSPHO-MARL is kiln-dried and powdered to dust. It is natural phosphated agricultural lime, and is not caustic. It can be mixed in any quantity with any source of ammonia or phosphoric acid without detriment, but with marked advantage to the mixture.

Thirty-three analyses of this product, covering the period from January to November 9th, 1916, show the averages as follows:

Calcium Carbonate, per cent	. 65.51
Magnesium Carbonate, per cent	. 3.12

Total Lime Carbonate, per cent...... 68.63

(a)	Bone Phosphate of Lime, per cent	8.99	8.99
	Total Lime Content, per cent		77.62

(a) Equal to 4.11 per cent. Phosphoric Acid; or the Phosphoric Acid in about 513 pounds of 16 per cent. Acid Phosphate.

Seven tons of PHOSPHO-MARL contain, therefore, one TON OF GROUND ROCK PHOSPHATE of 62.93 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime. The Phosphoric Acid of this product is made "available" in the soil through the decay of active organic matter (decayed humus) and the action of soil bacteria.

The lowest "total lime content" of all these analyses is (Calcium Carbonate, Magnesium Carbonate and Bone Phosphate of Lime added together) 69.34 per cent., and the highest is 88.78 per cent.

The lowest "lime carbonate content" is 59.25 per cent., and the highest 79.56 per cent.

As a rule the lower the lime carbonate content, the higher the bone phosphate of lime content. Bone phosphate of lime, per unit, is worth about four times as much as a unit of lime carbonate.

PHOSPHO-MARL is the most soluble of all the raw lime products marketed in South Carolina, and is immediately available for the neutralizing of soil acidity.

The above as to the composition of Phospho-Marl supersedes all information heretofore issued based on analyses as made to dates of issue. Analyses are regularly made, and should any change whatever in composition be shown as mining proceeds, the public will be promptly advised through succeeding circulars. The product is a natural product, however, and, thus far, has maintained uniformity as to composition.

E. J. WATSON, Commissioner.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSES.

All through the year, at regular intervals, careful analyses were made, and the following, compiled at the end of the year, shows the remarkable uniformity of the run of the product:

PHOSPHO-MARL ANALYSES.

1916. O January 13	57.13 57.58 62.53 63.46 676.68 65.92 65.92 65.49 59.49 59.49	Carb. of Mag. 3.78 2.12 5.31 2.47 3.82 6.57 2.28 4.21 2.37 5.91 1.16 1.88 4.36 4.16 4.108	Bone Phos. Lime. 12.90 10.09 13.33 13.26 11.06 9.87 9.22 9.84 9.68 10.65 10.29 9.33 9.70 12.51 11.17 6.01 1.09 2.22 9.62	Total Lime. 73.15 69.34 76.22 78.26 78.26 78.26 78.97 72.51 75.65 88.92 72.26 71.94 84.66 73.83 79.63	P205 5.91 4.62 6.107 5.06 4.29 4.50 4.44 5.71 4.44 5.73 5.11 2.75 60 1.02
	59.35 65.97	1.79 1.84 1.72 1.77	9.62 10.01 9.97 8.52 10.00	79.63 71.15 77.78 77.82 78.05	4.58 4.56 3.90 4.58
Average of 23 analyses to April 20th	65.05	3.16	9.56	77.85	4.38
Sept. 11	67.23 61.35 72.82 56.24 65.92 71.26 69.00 69.73	0.55 3.45 2.13 3.85 1.05 4.90 3.98 3.26 3.26 3.10	8.90 6.28 9.42 7.21 12.76 9.26 6.98 3.16 4.51 7.00	72.98 78.36 77.71 74.62 81.08 73.90 79.16 81.60 75.00 78.20 83.39	4.08 2.80 3.825 3.36 4.23 5.80 4.23 1.44 2.06
Average of 11 analyses, from Sept. 11 to Dec. 12		3.05	7.62	77.82	3.47
Average of 34 analyses	65.74	3.12	8.93	77.84	4.09

ONLY DIFFICULTY ENCOUNTERED.

Late in the year the representatives of a ground limestone commercial annex of a big fertilizer manufacturing concern endeavored to discredit the State by putting into circulation false, misleading and doctored copies of alleged analyses, accompanied by false statements, but this quickly reacted upon being soundly denounced and exposed and the facts furnished. This I am glad to say is the only piece of such work that has been encountered in the effort to redeem the soil. I will be glad to hand to any one the evidence on file in this Department.

RAILROAD RATES.

As soon as I was notified by the Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Manufacturing Company, the producers of this product, that they were prepared to commence shipments, I addressed a communication to the State Railroad Commission, requesting that they

establish rates on the commodity. The Commission acted promptly, establishing minimum carload rates for the shorter lines, while sanctioning the somewhat lower mileage rates submitted for approval by the longer and relatively more important lines. The mileage rates are not uniform as to all of these lines, but the variations are not great enough to make them a serious issue. Under these tariffs, each road receives its own local mileage rate, and where shipments are made over two or more distinct companies, their locals are added in order to make a through rate. In some cases, notably with the Atlantic Coast Line, the Charleston & Western Carolina, the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens, and the Northwestern Railroad of South Carolina, continuous mileage is figured for the entire haul, which makes a saving of as much as \$9 per minimum car to the buyer.

In other cases, particularly near Charleston, on the Atlantic Coast Line, the delivered price of phospho-marl is now less than the freight alone on ground limestone shipments from points beyond South Carolina. No limestone is yet being mined and ground for agricultural purposes in South Carolina, but there is no limestone of which I have knowledge whose lime carbonate is as desirable as the lime carbonate of this marl.

CHARACTER OF THE PRODUCT.

The bone phosphate of lime of this naturally phosphatized agricultural lime is worth, on the basis of the cost of a ton of ground phosphate rock (containing 65 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime) from Tennessee, from 97 cents to \$1.10 per ton; and on the basis of the delivered price of the high-grade (pebble) ground phosphate rock from Florida (around \$11 per ton, in bulk), it is worth \$1.37½ per ton. This means that farmers in South Carolina, under the terms of the Act passed at the last session, and the contract between this Department and the Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Manufacturing Company, are obtaining, after allowing for the phosphorus value, as stated above, a ton of marl containing an average of 68.51 per cent. of lime carbonate for the low price of 12½ cents to 53 cents per ton, plus freight.

The present price of \$1.50 per ton, f. o. b. shipping point, is low for a kiln-dried, finely pulverized product, and the producing company would not be justified in continuing this price unless the farmers of South Carolina buy enough of it to keep the plant in practically continuous operation.

For several years the Commissioner has steadfastly advocated the use of ground lime by the farmers of the State, for nearly all of our soils, in common with those of the other Atlantic Coast States, are sour and lime deficient, for they were not originally formed from lime rocks; and the beneficial effect of liming our soils has been most noticeable, and highly profitable.

I have reason also to believe that the price at which this marl is sold to the citizens of the State has had a stabilizing influence on the price of ground limestone, for, notwithstanding the advances in the cost of coal, explosives and labor, the ground limestone companies have not raised their prices beyond those prevailing prior to August, 1914, except where a change has been made in the mechanical condition through finer grinding.

The Department will in a few days issue a complete bulletin dealing with the entire subject of "Lime in Agriculture."

THE TONNAGE.

The Department has sold and distributed up to the end of the year 6,321 tons, and the total paid therefor has been \$14,446.45.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER.

The following condensed summary of receipts by months at the State treasury for several seasons past for fertilizer tax at 25 cents per ton gives complete information as to the consumption of commercial fertilizers for the past four years:

April \$11,601 87 May 4,182 72 June 3,588 40 July 2,557 60 August 1,458 68 September 1,853 75 October 4,540 44 November 5,007 23 December 5,994 25	1914. \$ 15.853 50 5.147 20 8.778 40 2,060 00 56 25 3,000 71 2,002 68 1.358 17 2,183 69	1915. \$ 26,444 11 2,022 29 2,265 95 710 45 360 00 1,423 45 4,336 56 5,935 56 9,662 52	1916. \$ 13,390 43 1,423 55 608 26 1,598 69 3,289 11 7,378 58 7,015 86 13,388 34
January \$ 57,331 45 February 82,476 58 March 90,815 46	\$ 14,301 41 23,122 41 71,905 11 \$144,769 53	\$ 22,386 89 51,109 98 55,513 80 \$182,172 09	\$ 1917. \$ 18,460 00 \$70,782 42

These figures would indicate a liberal use of fertilizers on the coming crop.

POSSIBILITIES OF A NITRATE PLANT.

In 1916 the Congress of the United States made an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the erection of plant or plants to manufacture nitric acid from the nitrogen of the atmosphere, to be used for munition purposes during times of peace and war, the surplus product during peace times to be manufactured into fertilizers and sold to farmers at cost.

The agricultural features of this Act, known as the Smith Nitrate Bill, for the author, Hon. E. D. Smith, junior Senator from South Carolina, are of momentous interest to the agriculture of the country and of paramount interest to the citizens of the cotton and trucking producing section of the South Atlantic, where the greater value and tonnage of soluble nitrates is consumed; though also of vital interest to the agriculture of the entire Atlantic Coast, so largely dependent on mineral nitrates.

In the summer of 1916 the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, with laudable enterprise, undertook to obtain the location of one of the units of this great undertaking for South Carolina, since the waste water power of the State and the excellent marl deposits on the Santee, as well as the phosphate rock beds near Charleston, combined with the free nitrogen of the air, fixed through electricity, would add enormously to the wealth of the State, and also put agriculture not only beyond the menace of stoppage of exotic nitrates supply, but supply the citizens of the country nitrates at cost of production.

Your Commissioner has deemed it wise for this Department to encourage this undertaking as far as he could, for undoubtedly the best location for the fertilizer unit of this undertaking is in the Southeast, where nitrates are so largely used, and not in the Central South or Central West, where they are not in demand and where farmers are not skilled in their proper use.

Perhaps no class of our citizenship has shown less interest in the erection of a Government nitrogen fixation plant for the manufacture of nitric acid for munitions, and of soluble nitrates for fertilizers, than the men who will be the principal beneficiaries of this new Government activity—the farmers themselves.

This indifference is very remarkable, in view of our sole dependence on Chile as a source of supply, the Government of that country at all times being at liberty to increase the export duty on the product. At the same time the owners of the nitrate beds are in position to increase the price to any figure they may desire, raising it as high as the exigencies of cotton and truck growing will stand.

In view of the enormous tonnage of sail and steam vessels already destroyed during the European war, it is likely that for

years to come the freight on this product will be as high as compared with pre-war times, and our crops must pay this toll.

At going prices for Chilean nitrates, a point is soon reached where it ceases to be profitable in agriculture, and this limits its use by the farmer. Certainly there are no farmers in the Union who are so skilled in the use of all fertilizers as the farmers of South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, and this applies with greater force to the use of soluble nitrates, for nowhere else in the country are such large amounts employed, nor has nitrate been used by others as long as in this section. And of the three States named, South Carolina farmers are more expert in the use of nitrates than the farmers of the adjoining States. In many States the use of nitrates in agriculture is unknown in practice.

South Carolina has ample power, ample lime carbonate, and many other advantages for the location of a Government nitrogen fixation plant, and furnishes the greatest market in the Union for its lime nitrate product.

It has been asserted on excellent authority that South Carolina alone, in agriculture alone, could profitably use 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, at going prices, on every acre of oats, cotton and corn, and many times that much on truck, and the Bulletins (No. 145, Clemson College; Bulletin No. 164, North Carolina Department of Agriculture; Bulletin No. 181, Alabama Experiment Station) and the settled practice of successful farmers bear out these scientific proofs—that, with cheaper sources of supply, South Carolina could profitably use 300 pounds per acre of nitrates for every cultivated acre in the State, and that if the product were nitrate of lime as produced by nitrogen fixation instead of nitrate of soda, the farmer would be getting two plant foods—lime and nitrogen—as against nitrogen alone in nitrate of soda. Soda is not necessary for plant growth, though plants can tolerate it, but do just as well without it.

The price of Chilean nitrate in this country is influenced by several factors, to wit—demand, return on capital invested, export duty levied by the Chilean Government, and the cost of transportation and distribution through middlemen.

The cost of lime nitrate, with horse power figured around \$6, is given as \$18 per ton for a product containing more nitrates and more plant food than a ton of nitrate of soda. Nitrate of soda has sold for somewhat less than \$40 per ton in normal times at ports in the United States.

It will thus be seen that, figured from the lowest price, the farmer will save around \$22 per ton on every ton of lime nitrate, and get more value for his money than if he could buy Chilean nitrate at the same price.

If South Carolina farmers could profitably utilize 350,000 tons of nitrate of soda at from \$40 to \$65 per ton, how much lime nitrate could be profitably utilized at \$18 per ton?

If one of the three plants is located in Columbia, its production will be equal to just 20 pounds of lime nitrate for every cultivated acre in the State. But this small amount, were the entire output used here, would effect a saving in the year of grace 1917 of no less than \$3,130,027 to the agriculture of South Carolina.

This saving, with nitrate of soda at \$40 per ton at the ports, would be \$1,446,000 a year, or slightly more than 6 per cent. annually on an investment of \$24,000,000.

Twenty-four millions of dollars would build and equip plants with three and a half times the output of the initial plant proposed for Columbia, and would provide 70 pounds of lime nitrate for every cultivated acre in South Carolina. On the basis of the lowest cost of nitrate of soda to the farmer, and of \$18 a ton for lime nitrate, the saving to the agriculture of the State would be \$5,390,000 annually, with the further advantage that the entire cost of the finished product would be kept in the State instead of going into the coffers of the Chilean Nitrate Syndicate, the Chilean Government, the steamship companies and the numerous middlemen. This saving would equal a dividend of more than 22 per cent. on the invested capital.

How long will we continue to overlook the favors Nature has so bountifully bestowed on us, and stop in a measure the everlasting waste taking place in South Carolina?

It may be argued that with the development of these natural resources the output will still fall short of supplying the South Carolina demand, and that some nitrates from Chile must still be brought in. In times of peace, the low price of the home product will have a tremendous influence on the price of the Chilean product, for with a 70 per cent. production in South Carolina, the Chilean product would compete with the local product, and in order to do this on equal terms the Chilean product must be sold at a lower price than the domestic article, for the domestic article will have considerably greater agricultural value. A further saving would thus accrue, probably amounting to \$2,316,000, on the

basis of \$40, and more than double that amount on the basis of \$65 a ton for Chilean nitrate.

There are gold mines in the air and in the Santee marl beds. The Congaree and tributary rivers can and should convert this "ore" into real gold, for on cotton and truck it will make unprofitable soil "pay dirt."

It would pay the State of South Carolina handsomely to buy up the water powers of South Carolina and donate them to the Federal Government, to be used in the production of nitrates to be sold to farmers at cost, and no investment she has ever made would be more profitable or advance the interests of the State so rapidly.

VI.—MARKETING.

The establishment of the Bureau of Marketing in the Department has proven the most successful and popular of all of the undertakings of the Department of Agriculture. There is daily written testimonials from citizens of the substantial service it has rendered and is rendering in ever-increasing volume.

Realizing that the coming of the boll weevil would mean the introduction of new crops, and that there would be an ever-increasing demand for facilities for marketing these products, the Department shaped the organization of its Bureau so as to permit of instant and constant expansion as the demands upon it increased. Today the business of the Bureau is growing by leaps and bounds, and the cost of operation is infinitesimal as compared to the results. Louisiana, a State that has turned to new crops because of the boll weevil, wrestled with the problem in various ways. Three months ago the South Carolina system, to the minutest detail, was put into effect there, and, operating on a larger scale, it is solving Louisiana's marketing problems.

The fundamental principle of any marketing system looking to the most advantageous distribution of the products of the soil is that the system must open the door of opportunity to the individual, no matter how far back in the rural districts that individual may reside. The furnishing of general marketing information, current prices, etc., is good so far as it goes, but any system that stops there fails absolutely of its purpose. In the matter of marketing the perfect system must put it in the power of Tom Jones, living at Rural Route No. 8, to make known what he has to sell or what he wants to buy and enable him to deal directly with somebody who wants to buy what he has to sell, or who wants to sell what he wants to buy. This is the principle that the Bureau embodies.

After experimenting with problems of marketing for some time I speedily reached the conclusion that it was a waste of money, energy and time to touch any phase of the problem which neglected to consider the individual producer. Then it was that I evolved, based on my observations abroad, the system that we have put into full force and effect in the State of South Carolina, a system that has opened wide the door of opportunity to the

humblest citizen of the State, and makes it no longer obligatory upon him to try to get the names and addresses of people he wishes to deal with from general information as to possible markets.

In the inauguration of the system it was necessary, inasmuch as the State itself was engineering the matter, to avoid the assumption of responsibility for transactions undertaken through the efforts of the bureau, and that has been accomplished in an eminently satisfactory manner.

I have been asked why, if one State can operate this system, it can not be done in all States, the General Government being a clearing house for cases which can not be handled within the territorial boundaries of the several States, the central clearing house being builded upon the present United States Office of Markets, and in this way obviate the necessity for the organization in the country at large under Federal authorization of the National Chamber of Agriculture. The impossibility of the suggestion is at once apparent when it is realized that each State is a sovereign unit and has a State legislature composed of some hundreds of men of different minds, making it absolutely impossible in each of the States to obtain the enactment of State legislation that would be uniform and fit into a uniform national system with each State as an integral unit. I can conceive of nothing that would be more impossible of execution.

What we have done in South Carolina, however, is nothing more or less than the exact application in one State of the fundamental principles and practices of the proposed National Chamber of Agriculture, which is designed to deal with the matter on a Nation-wide basis, providing that uniformity of procedure in each State that is absolutely essential.

The following letter, written in April to the Department of Agriculture in Pennsylvania, makes clear what we are doing:

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C., April 12, 1916.

Mr. C. E. Carothers,

Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours of April 6 and beg to advise that in this State we are handling the marketing proposition on a litle different basis than anywhere else, perhaps, in the United States.

Our system is devised to serve the individual by name, no matter how far back in the rural districts he lives. When a man has anything to sell, he writes to the State bueau, stating what he has, the quantity, and the price. That is listed on the classified card-index system. The same process is put through with the man who wants to buy something, and he states his wants and the quantity. The State bureau acts as a clearing house and puts the two people together, and they conclude the transaction. Of course, such a system, confined strictly to the department and going only so far as I have indicated, would not accomplish the purpose. I therefore sought the co-operation of the press; and every Tuesday morning I issue a bulletin, a sample of which is enclosed, that is published, free of charge, by the six leading daily newspapers of the State and by twenty-one county newspapers, thus eternally keeping the wants and offerings before thousands of readers. This, of course, is the gist of the whole thing; and from the moment of publication throughout the balance of the week inquiries pile in, and the cross-fire of addresses is conducted through the office. You will observe that this crossfire deals directly with the individual himself, and there is no glittering generality. In this way thousands of dollars' worth of transactions are put through; there are no middlemen's charges; and we handle anything relating to the farm, from a puppy or a dozen eggs all the way to a gasoline tractor, a piano, or a steam engine. Men hear of special varieties of live stock in this way that they would never hear of in any other way.

In addition to the general system, we issue every Thursday morning a printed bulletin that is sent to a mailing list of about 2,000 merchants and others who take commodities in commercial quantities.

I am happy to say that there is absolutely nothing that this department has ever organized and put into practice that has proven so popular to the masses of the people, rendering such widespread service, without cost to anybody, and with practically no cost to the State. Of course the fundamental foundation of the system we are using is in the co-operation of the press, and that has been most heartily given by the press, for the reason that they have found that it has stimulated to a very great degree the classified advertising and has in some instances doubled the subscriptions in the rural districts.

Very truly yours,

E. J. WATSON, Commissioner.

The operation of the bureau is very simple. Any citizen, no matter where he may reside, and it should be remembered that perhaps 150,000 read the Bureau of Marketing bulletins every Tuesday, has simply to write a post card to the bureau. Whether it is an offering or a want, it is immediately checked in a classified card index system, and if the article wanted is already offered by some one, the address of the party so offering, with all other information necessary, goes to the inquirer by return mail. At the end of the week, if there are offerings for which there have been no calls, or wants which could not be filled, they are listed within the bulletin, and invariably within a period of 48 hours calls for such articles come from various parts of the State.

There is now pending in the Congress of the United States a measure looking to the establishment of a National System of Chambers of Agriculture, designed to handle the marketing of the country (Senate Bill 5973 and House Resolution 100), on which a joint committee hearing was held in Washington last May. At that hearing the details of the workings of the South Carolina Bureau commanded particular attention, as will be seen from the official record of the hearing recently published as a Federal Public Document.

At this time the South Carolina Bureau ought to be expanded by law, and be enabled to extend its work either through local farmers' unions or farm loan associations.

VII.—DRAINAGE.

Early in the year the State Supreme Court rendered its decision establishing thoroughly the constitutionality of the State Drainage Act, and it was generally believed that Drainage reclamation would proceed rapidly. But the year has passed with but little being accomplished.

When I reflect upon the inaction that has kept over 3,000,000 acres of the very richest soil in South Carolina in a condition of waste and unproductivity, and in fact a menace to the public health, my mind refuses to comprehend the raison d'etre.

I have failed utterly to understand why the owners of this agricultural principality have remained idle all these years and seen the white population move away.

For twelve long years I have striven as State Commissioner and as President of the National Drainage Congress to rouse the people of the lower Mississippi valley and of the coastal plain of the South Atlantic to stir from their lethargy and awaken from the long sleep over their greatest potentiality. I have seen the seed take root in Florida, in Mississippi, in Louisiana, and in North Carolina. I have seen the enactment of excellent drainage reclamation Acts in all these States, including ours—and we have one of the best. Already upheld by the State Supreme Court. though there ought to be one more amendment to make the bonds sell more readily. I have seen the actual work get under way everywhere save in South Carolina—the conversion of thousands of acres in Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi from sour soil, water-logged, non-productive and malaria-laden swamps, of no money value, into perfect paradises of productivity and health. I have seen district after district formed across the line in North Carolina anad the people go to work in such a way as to make these waste places of ages garden spots.

Even as I pick up the newspaper today I note the announcement of a new 15,000-acre district in Mississippi, and, more astonishing than all, the announcement that an undertaking is under way in the Piedmount County of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, far in the up-country, to drain and reclaim all the swamp and bottom lands in that county—some 50,000 acres. Now bumper

crops are being gotten on the portion already reclaimed. In Florida a million or more acres are already the most productive cultivated area in that State.

While all our neighbors have realized the opportunity and gone after results, we have seen our own people actually fight the few progressives who have tried to launch districts under the law in the courts, and actually estop the effort, as in the Hampton County case. We have seen the men who would most benefit by the reclamation proclaiming, "We don't want to tax our children's children," and that they were satisfied to leave things as they are. We have seen the white people with enough left to do so move away to other places, the percentage of deserted farms and homes increase, and the agricultural production of the veritable Eden formed by these Coastal Counties dwindle until it no longer figures in the general statistics for the State—dwindle into insignificance. We have seen spasmodic efforts, entailing a lot of hard and fine work on the United States drainage engineers, made from time to time, but fail of accomplishment in succession.

I have always maintained that the greatest undeveloped resources of South Carolina are in her Coastal Plain counties. There is an agricultural potentiality in these vast areas of deserted lands equalled only by the valley of the Nile when the water was given it. But they will remain valueless and unsettled and non-productive till doomsday unless the people realize that drainage reclamation upon an intelligent basis and in large units is the first and absolutely unavoidable step. Once drain these lands and then remove the soil sourness with the millions of tons of rich marl underneath and apply the raw rock phosphate also in the territory, and the door to the treasure chest and to the oncoming white settler will be opened for the Coast Counties. Any scheme of development that overlooks or neglects this great fundamental step is doomed to failure as sure as the sun shines, and retrogression will continue. The sooner the people realize that in order to progress the surrounding back-country must be made produstive and populous, and get behind the only thing that can bring the coastal region into its own, the sooner will a real start be made.

I have drummed this doctrine into the ears of the men of the Coast since 1904, until in fact I have felt ashamed of myself, and, frankly, I have felt almost hopeless of ever seeing the start made in my lifetime. My one great ambition now is to see our Coast

country bound to the fore, as it can do, and I want to do my part. The whole American Continent is right now in the swing of its greatest period of prosperity and progressiveness, and it isn't right for our people to sit down idly on our richest asset, like a miser with a wealth of gold coins in a stocking, not having the common sense to put the capital to work to make more wealth. It is wrong and a reflection upon the people, and the industrial and agricultural statistics of the last ten years prove that it is, and no amount of hot-headed expression of satisfaction with conditions can rub it out.

SURVEYS DURING THE YEAR.

During the year the United States Drainage Engineers—F. G. Eason, Charleston, in charge in South Carolina—made investigations, surveys and estimates on drainage undertakings as follows, as well as for a number of Tile Drainage undertakings: Combahee Corporation Project, Georgetown Drainage District No. 1, Whipple Brothers' Farm at Beaufort, Big Kingstree Swamps Project in Williamsburg and Florence counties, Shultz Lake Plantation, Dorchester County, the Dobbs-McBride Lands in Sumter County, the Jacques Farm in Colleton, the Thickety Creek Project in Cherokee, farms at St. Matthews and Summerville, the Eighteen Mile Creek District in Anderson and Pickens counties, the Ashley Hall Plantation, the D. W. Alderman Farm in Clarendon, the Old State Roads Swamp, the Southern Stock and Farming Company of Charleston, and the Tillman and Marshall Bottoms on Wilson's Creek in Greenwood.

What headway, if any, has been made with the formation of Districts heretofore projected in Orangeburg and elsewhere, the Department is not advised.

At the final hearing on the Eighteen Mile Creek Drainage District, the Court approved the report of the Commissioners and declared the District established. The assessments vary from \$5.85 per acre to \$26.75 per acre.

With the close of October, Charles W. Okey, S. D. E., who has been connected with the United States Office of Drainage Investigations for a number of years, left the staff to assume charge of the construction work of the Combahee Corporation project at Whitehall. This undertaking is on a large scale and is full of promise for the Coast County.

Digitized by Google

SHORTER TERM BONDS WANTED.

A representative of one of the bonding companies which specializes in drainage bonds has written me, suggesting a further amendment to the drainage law, and this request is called to your attention. He writes:

"We prefer all drainage bonds to run no longer than thirteen years. When the district is laid off, the Drainage Commissioners should calculate in the cost interest on the bonds for three years. After the bonds have run for three years, the property owners should pay one-tenth of the principal each year, thus retiring the bonds in ten years. This is long enough to run the bonds, and it does away with the investment of the sinking fund. The bonds should be issued at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent, and this would enable good districts to try to sell their bonds at less than 6 per cent, and, if possible, the smaller districts could get them off at 6 per cent.

"We have bought every issue of drainage bonds in North Carolina during the past two years, and we consider the North Carolina drainage law a very good law, and they run their bonds as stated above, and they always sell readily.

. "Your law makes the maturities too long, and the bonds can hardly be sold. The best drainage district I think I ever saw was the Rocky River Drainage District in and around Anderson, South Carolina, and it was almost impossible for these people to sell their bonds. No bond house would buy them at all. They finally sold the bonds to a private investor, but at nothing like the price they could have obtained if their bonds would have been acceptable to bond houses. I refer you to Col. M. L. Bonham for confirmation of this matter. He was the attorney for the drainage board and had the proceedings in the very best of Some of this land in this district actually sold at \$800 and \$1,000 per acre, and the finest farms I have seen in the State were in this district. The same trouble will be everywhere in the State until the law is amended. You can write to every bond house that deals in drainage bonds, and you will see that I am correct. When the drainage business started, many years ago, long maturities were thought best, but now investors only want short-term drainage bonds, and the farmers don't like them so long.

"I am enclosing you a list of some of the bonds I have bought. Since this list was gotten out I have bought at least \$2,000,000

more. You will see that we buy a lot of bonds in the Carolinas, and I think it would be to your State's interest to issue a drainage bond that we could handle and be better suited to other bond houses. I am writing you this so that the matter can be called to the attention of your Legislature now in session, if you think proper."

VIII.—DIVERSIFICATION AND GRAIN.

So much has been said on this vitally important subject of raising the things man and beast need to eat at home, and so generally has the doctrine been spread for years by this Department direct to the people that it almost seems superfluous to say anything here.

I will simply again call attention to the money spent away from home for these things that can be raised at home, and the estimate on December 31, 1916, which is most conservative, is astounding—it should carry its own lesson:

Bacon (Sides, Strips, Hams)	\$10,761,891	00
Flour	10,802,756	
Corn Meal and Grits	10,165,700	00
Beef	9,100,000	00
Canned Goods	13,898,600	00
Butter	6,565,000	00
Milk	1,168,000	00
Mules and Horses	10,000,000	00
Commercial Feed Stuffs	1,929,416	00
Corn	6,136,000	00
Oats	3,162,000	00
Oats	2,362,000	00
Lard	8,302,125	00
Cheese	2,014,000	
Eggs	612,000	00
Cabbage	506,000	00
Potatoes	456,000	00
Turnips	226,000	00
Onions	250,000	00
Seeds	200,000	00
Candies	150,000	
	•	

\$98,767,488 00

HELPING THE SITUATION.

As a result of the campaign to get the people to raise small grain, corn, grasses, etc., and in consequence of the effort made to get flour mills, grist mills and mixed feed mills started, in

order to keep some of this money at home, it is gratifying to state that the following are now manufacturing mixed feeds:

PRINCIPAL MIXED FEED PLANTS.

Adluh Milling Company, Columbia, S. C. Molony & Carter Company, Charleston, S. C. Kirkland Distributing Co., Columbia, S. C. J. W. Bell, Spartanburg, S. C. Spartan Grain & Mill Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Ayers & Williams, Orangeburg, S. C. Bailey Distributing Co., Columbia, S. C. Eagle Rolling Mills, Greenville, S. C. Mountain City Milling Co., Greenville, S. C. Gignilliat & Co., Seneca, S. C. Marion B. Leach, Greenville, S. C. Mixon Seed Company, Charleston, S. C. I. M. Pearlstine & Sons, Charleston, S. C. T. M. Finucan, Summerville, S. C. C. L. Schmancke Grain Co., Charleston, S. C. John Whohltman Co., Charleston, S. C.

PRINCIPAL FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

And the following are the larger plants now manufacturing flour and grist:

Burriss Milling Company, Anderson, S. C. High Shoals Milling Co., Anderson, S. C. Lebanon Flour Mills, Pendleton, S. C. Storeville Mills, Iva, S. C. Peace, Masters Company, Anderson, S. C. Jones A. Williams, Bamberg, S. C. A. E. Corley, Dunbarton, S. C. St. Matthews Roller Mill, St. Mathews, S. C. Acme Mills, Charleston, S. C. The Blohme Milling Co., Charleston, S. C. West Point Mill Co., Charleston, S. C. Buffalo Roller Mills Co., Blacksburg, S. C. Victor Cotton Oil Co., Gaffney, S. C. Ruby Roller Mills, Ruby, S. C. Clarendon Roller Flour Mills, Manning, S. C. The Darlington Roller Mill Co., Darlington, S. C.

Page's Grist Mill, Lake View, S. C.

Johnson Roller Mill, Johnston, S. C. The Enterprise Mill, Ridgeway, S. C. Lake City Roller Mills, Lake City, S. C. Baskins Meal Grist Mills, Florence, S. C. Florence Ginning & Milling Co., Florence, S. C. The Mountain City Milling Co., Greenville, S. C. Eagle Roller Mills, Greenville, S. C. Cedar Falls Roller Mills, Fountain Inn, R. F. D. I. B. Stockman Milling Co., Greenwood, S. C. C. E. Perry Rice and Grist Mills, Ridgeland, S. C. C. D. Barr Flour Mills, Leesville, S. C. H. Z. Ricard Flour and Grist Mill, Edmunds, S. C. Sol A. Meetze Roller Mills, Chapin, S. C. Laurel Falls Roller Mills, Lexington, S. C. Calhoun Roller Mills, Mt. Carmel, S. C. Mrs. C. A. Shumpert Roller Mills, Newberry, S. C. L. C. Singley Roller Mills, Newberry, S. C. Farmers' Oil Mill (Flour Mill), Newberry, S. C. John's Mills, Westminster, S. C. J. E. Kelley's Mill, Walhalla, S. C. West Union Flour Mills, West Union, S. C. A. S. Duke's Mills, Branchville, S. C. N. E. Smith, Easley, S. C. Easley Roller Mills, Easley, S. C. H. W. Hamilton Grist Mill, Easley, S. C. Kirkland Distributing Co., Columbia, S. C. Spartanburg Roller Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Yarborough Flour and Grist Mill, Enoree, S. C. Foster's Flour and Grist Mill, White Stone, S. C. Sumter Rolling Mills, Sumter, S. C. Union Roller Mills, Union, S. C. R. J. Davis Flour and Grist Mill, Clover, S. C. Catawba Milling Co., Rock Hill, S. C. Yorkville Cotton Oil Co., York, S. C. Central Roller Mills Co., Central, S. C. Egypt Roller Mills Co., Bennettsville, S. C. Tiger Shoals Milling Co., Wellford, S. C. Taylor Roller Mill, Taylors, S. C.

AN APPEAL.

In connection with this all-important matter of diversification, the following issued by the Southern Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, at their recent meeting in Richmond, should be heeded throughout our State:

To the People of the South:

At Norfolk we have attended a great gathering, the theme of which has been "international reconstruction" and the part the South will play in those readjustments of world economics and commerce following the close of the world war. We have come from this gathering convinced that in any scheme of international reconstruction the States of the South must play a principal part—a role of vital concern financially and commercially. South, with its great money crop—Cotton—gives to the nation annually wealth to the extent of a billion and a quarter dollars. It possesses a world monopoly in this indestructible commodity that is the basis of American finance. It is the South that must clothe the peoples of the world, and it is the South that must soon help feed the peoples of this nation and those of the devastated countries of Europe during their period of recovery. Any section of the world so favored must command attention in any scheme of world economics.

We feel that the South should understand its opportunity to develop to the fullest its resources. We feel that it is of National concern that every step possible should be taken to economically produce cotton in a well-balanced system of agriculture, and that while the National Government under the present administration has done much by the recognition of cotton as a basis of credit through the National Regional Reserve Banking system, through the Cotton Futures' Act and through the National Warehouse measure, it should go further and throw every fostering care and protection around such a source of national wealth, not in a paternalistic way, but in such a way as to insure to the men who produce this wealth from the soil a fair and just return for their labor and the use of their land, and to protect them by every legal means from the professional parasites—the middlemen and the gamblers in futures. We feel that it is the duty of the National Government to insure by proper grading and every other intelligent requirement against the passing of the raw material into speculative hands to be manipulated to the advantage of the few and to the financial injury of the Nation itself.

We would, therefore, urge the men of the South to study the economics of our basic sources of wealth and to be alive and

active in all matters tending to their conservation. We would urge upon our people to take advantage of the Rural Credits Act and other facilities, that the oppressive credit system of the South shall be uprooted forever, and instead establish production in a rational system of Agriculture, with cotton as a major crop, and by an independent home-making and home-building citizenship emancipate the people in tenancy bondage.

We would urge our people to combine in a mighty effort for the dethronement of ignorance and the enthronement of intelligence. We feel that so far only the surface of golden opportunities has been touched. We feel that ignorance and politics, the twin curses of every land, the demagogue and his plaything, are the greatest barriers to a development in the South such as the world has never seen. We feel that an educated citizenship is our first great need. It is the fault of our State Governments that they have permitted so many people to arrive at the estate of manhood and womanhood unlettered and untrained, that educational facilities have not been provided, that each man has not been given a chance to do a man's part in the world of men. is this that the political demagogue has played with, purposely desiring to keep the people ignorant. It is this that explains the pocket pistol and gives headlines to the sensational journal. It is the explanation of the flourishing growth in the South of the oligarchy of supply merchants and the usurious credit system, with its trail of foreclosed mortgages, hopeless tenants and pile of poverty for the producer. It is the explanation of the evacuation of farm homes by farm boys and girls for the uncertainties of the town and city.

This is the explanation of the Tonic-System of treating soils and plants, with the soil ever and every growing weaker, while the false cry of "increased yields" is raised. It explains the fearful misuse of commercial fertilizer upon such an ignorant basis that the drain on the Southeast for this one element in the cost of production runs into the multi-millions of dollars. This is why in one section of the South we have treated the soil, the fundamental source of all wealth, as a drunken sailor treats his pay when he gets ashore. It is why soil depletion has gone as far as it can and why the hour for the return to intelligent handling of the soil on a basis of maintained soil fertility is at hand; why we must start all over again in some sections, with legumes and live stock, and must restore calcium carbonate and bacterial life, now

all but exhausted. And so we appeal to the men of the South, where general rotation and modern methods have not been employed, to realize that artificial forcing on a soil depletion basis, and on a one-crop idea, is not economic production of wealth and permanent development; that every energy should be bended to the restoration of soil fertility.

Lack of knowledge and recognition of false methods has led us to take no cognizance in a business-like, intelligent way of costs of production, and explains why we flounder along in the dark, often finding a man raising cotton at an actual cost of 20 cents per pound, corn at a cost of \$1.15 per bushel, and hog meat at 12 cents per pound, without knowing it.

Soil science as such is as yet a closed book, and present-day methods are as yet ineffective in reaching the root of the trouble. We call upon all agricultural workers, Federal and State, in hearty co-operation with the people to bend all their energies to bring about a restoration of intelligent soil handling, to the end that payment of heavy "doctor's bills" for the treatment of a sick soil be eliminated as far as possible.

Then comes the problem of economic production—teaching the farmer to study a proper system of accounting and getting at the cost of production of all of the commodities he raises, and teaching how to balance his undertakings out intelligently, so that he will make fair profits. This problem can be solved, but it must be done by intelligently directed co-operative effort and not by bigoted ignorance.

Incidental to all production, and an important element, is labor. It is one of the South's real tasks to handle its labor problem. Whether it will be done by making the negro more efficient or by the utilization gradually of other labor, and the distribution of the negro over the country, as farming becomes more diversified and intensive, it is not for us to say. We believe it will be solved by training the negro to be a more efficient and useful laborer, and through efforts to that end instead of by general education.

But why solve the problem of soil conservation and economic production? Why ask the farmer to raise more than he can sell and let it go to waste? Why encourage over-production in Texas or in Maine of products that there is great demand for in Oregon and Nebraska? As things now are, the Nation is without efficient National or State governmental agencies to look to distribution of products in such a way that the individual on the distant rural

route can benefit by them. It is true that transportation facilities are being improved, and the general government and the States have made a beginning in the matter of public highways, but as yet the "distribution" of products is in the hands of countless and useless middlemen, and the people of the nation are at their mercy, the more so in proportion as ignorance prevails in the section. Profits belonging legitimately to the producers are absorbed by the army of parasites for their own enrichment. The tremendous demand for efficient and sufficient methods of distribution and marketing comes from all parts of the nation. creation of the present Marketing Bureau in the United States Department of Agriculture is but the manifestation of the realization of the government that an attempt to do something must be made. We have no criticism of the scores of men employed in this branch at this time, but we do assert that any effort that fails to open the opportunity to buy and sell to John Jones, living at Route No. 4, Jonesville, Texas, as an individual, is money wasted and is doomed to failure. Distribution and marketing are severely practical business propositions, and theoretics will never solve the problem. The modification of the German system of chambers of agriculture, provenly efficient, ought to be established in this country just as quickly as it could be done. The boll weevil has forced the South to diversify crops, and right now in every Southern State, distribution is a pressingly vital problem.

Now that government fands in the West have nearly all been taken up, with the increase in population of the country there is a demand for new areas to be put under cultivation—lands that can be bought reasonably and lands of great natural fertility. Down the Atlantic Coast there are millions of acres of the richest land in America now lying idle, a menace to the public health with deadly malaria, capable of reclamation by drainage at around \$4 per acre. Once reclaimed they are worth \$100 to \$200 per acre, and thousands of deaths from malaria would cease. Even for army purposes the vast areas are barriers and useless. The problem is largely interstate. From every standpoint of national wealth and health these lands should be reclaimed, and the National government and the State government and the owners should participate under a National reclamation law in the small expense of doing the work without delay.

Another of the South's problems is how to develop the com-

merce of her splendid ports. Why raise export products only to lose legitimate profits by costly rail hauls to Eastern ports to start them into the channels of the world trade? Ships flying the American flag and sailing to South America and the Orient the South needs and wants. The South has manufactures, has products of the forests and of the mines, and the South wants to ship these articles of world commerce direct to the foreign buyer and consumer. The South would like to use the many-million-dollar Panama Canal—the good road we've built at great cost for our competitors to use, without building a few vehicles of our own to pass over it.

These problems we have so briefly referred to are all pressing for solution. Some may find their solution by the business men of the South; others may call for the co-operative aid of Federal and State governments, and legislation by both; but all of them are of such concern to the people of the several States and the Nation that there must be a complete elimination of politics and bigotry and of selfish egotism. There must be complete and thorough co-operation of all forces, and clean, clear-cut criticism of methods not calculated to bring results must be welcomed, and not treated in such a way as to destroy co-operative spirit and chill enthusiasm.

In the consideration of all these problems, if we are to solve them, if we are to participate fully and effectively and beneficially in the international reconstruction that is ahead, we must remember that we need the very best, that is in all of us, and, above all, that while we are Southerners and love the South, we are Americans and stand as one man for the slogan, "America First."

E. J. WATSON,
W. A. GRAHAM,
H. K. BRYSON,
Committee.

IX.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Having treated the industrial development of the State fully in the separate report on that subject I shall not review the status of the industries herein. This has been the best year in the history of the State for the various industries, particularly the textiles.

In the transportation world the new Seaboard Air Line Charleston to Savannah line is nearing completion, and the opening of this line will mean the development of one of the best trucking sections of the State.

Efforts are now being made to improve the river navigation service to Columbia from Georgetown, and further improvement of the river itself is contemplated.

New interurban electric lines are in contemplation.

The most noteworthy advance in manufacturing has been made in the matter of flour and grist mills, and mixed feed plants.

In our manufacturing plants labor conditions are good. We have had during the past few months a textile strike at two mills in Anderson, but that now has been happily settled and there are no disturbances anywhere in the State so far as I am advised. The textile plants have turned out this year an annual product worth \$109,462,693, which is \$33,787,496 increase over last year, the largest increase we have ever recorded in a single year in any line of manufacture in South Carolina. The textile plants are now employing 53,039 people, which is 2,442 more than a year ago, and the number of children employed is 449 less than a year ago. Furthermore, on January 1 all children under the ages of 14 years will be automatically eliminated by law from the textile plants. The textiles have paid out this year \$17,452,342 in wages, which is \$1,662,695 more than last year. Many of the mills voluntarily granted 10 per cent. increase in wages.

The cotton seed crushing industry shows an increase in value of product this year of \$754,963, the total value of the product turned out being \$15,162,501.

There is \$159,965,202 of capital invested in manufacturing in the State. Of this practically \$90,000,000 is invested in textiles, and the textiles are producing annually from raw material grown on the farms over \$100,000,000 worth of products. I do not

believe the textiles are getting for their products what they ought to, and I said so to the Manufacturers' Association at their last meeting in June. The bulk of them market their products through selling agencies thriving in New York, and their products go mostly to export, while the people of the State buy cotton products sent down from the East or from abroad. But of that perhaps the immediate future holds something.

Raw lumber, which is the next largest industry, is, of course, a destructive industry rather than a constructive one.

Reviewing the whole situation from the standpoint of the manufacturing industry our people are really advancing slowly. Aside from the manufacture of fertilizers, the operation of little over \$4,000,000 worth of oil mills and a few foundries, there is not much else. All over the State in every town and city opportunity is bristling for small diversified industries, manufacturing, clothing, over-alls, furniture, mattresses, brooms, harness, shoes, canneries, mixed feed mills, flour mills, grist mills, and all those articles of commerce that we now buy from somewhere else. Even the bulk of the coffins and caskets in which we bury our dead are bought in all portions of the United States, but are not made to any extent from our native woods in our own State. With developed water power, easily available in two-thirds of the State and the chances for economical operation of small factories, it seems incredible that we should be so neglectful.

Much headway has been made in the textiles in the matter of protection of labor (and up to 1909 there were no labor laws), and the conditions of the laboring people have been greatly improved, and their scale of wages bettered, but as yet those conditions are not what they should be and will not be what they ought to be until larger profit in the operation of the plants can be brought about by more economic marketing of the manufactured product.

We have as yet been asleep as to our opportunities for the development of foreign trade through the great port of Charleston, and we ought now to be making ready in that regard for the expansion that will follow the close of the European war. Charleston is entitled, by reason of her deep water and excellent coaling facilities, to better than mere coastwise and tramp steamer service. Much has been done, but only a beginning has been made.

We have been asleep as to the utilization of our waterways, and even today with the Congaree river open to Columbia in the very heart of the State our merchants do not give the boats operating there sufficient freight to keep them alive and open.

A notable event of the year has been the full development of the automobile manufacturing enterprise at Rock Hill. This plant, putting out the "Anderson" motor car, is being greatly enlarged and is meeting with great financial success.

The mineral and soda water bottling business has developed with wonderful rapidity. The output of these plants now aggregate \$2,003,071.

The Chambers of Commerce in the State are continuing active and energetic.

SV ST

il. as

U 510n [1.]

 $\mathbf{r}e$

X.—THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

For some years—eight, in fact—this Department has steadily called to the attention of the General Assembly the necessity for the creation of a State Highway Department, or, if it was desired to save expense, a Bureau of Highways in this Department, and for provision to be made for a State-wide system of licensing, with annual tax imposed, of motor driven vehicles. I do not feel that it is proper for me to again urge the overwhelming arguments for something to be done for the highways with a view to reducing the farmer's transportation costs, or to show that South Carolina is one of the few States that has taken no action.

During the year the long-expected Federal Aid Road Act was passed by Congress and was approved by the President, carrying \$20,000,000 of appropriations for highways to be used in a cooperative way with the States. Under this Act the first year 1917, this State is entitled to \$71,807.64, with increasing annual amounts as each year passes until the entire appropriation has been used. But the State cannot get it until by law it has created a Highway Department or conferred the necessary authority to comply upon an existing Department, and given that Department the right to employ competent highway engineers. This situation seems to make some action at the present session imperative. under the circumstances renew the recommendations and offers made by this Department in the past, with a view of bringing to the work experience with and knowledge of road conditions in the State and accomplishing a maximum of results at the minimum of expense, but shall urge no line of action upon the General Assembly.

As soon as the Act was approved, citing provisions of the law creating this Department, I had the Washington authorities to pass upon the eligibility of the State under existing laws to participate in the Federal Fund, the decision was adverse to my contention, and the door is now closed until the General Assembly acts.

During the year, as in the past eight years, this Department gave a great deal of attention to public highway matters and undertakings.

The Appalachian Highway, the building of which was undertaken the preceding year at the instance and initiative of this Department, was completed and opened in the spring.

The Department during the year, after months of work gathering the data and making surveys, issued a public highway map, which has attracted favorable comment all over the United States for the principal reason that coincident with it the Department undertook the marking of the main arterial highways with colors, and the map was so prepared as to be the practical key to the system.

The Department took the initiative in the work of rehabilitating the old State Road from Columbia to Charleston, which resulted in the raising of about \$10,000 and considerable contributions of teams and labor, and which is now under construction.

Material aid and advice was rendered in the McCormick County campaign for good roads, and in other campaigns.

When the floods came and wiped out whole sections of highways and scores of bridges, destroying all the main bridges over the Catawba-Wateree water courses, the Department rendered services to the public that were untiring and were appreciated.

This Department feels that it has done its best by the public highway situation in the State up to date, and has no reason to be ashamed of the foundation its work has laid in the way of moulding public sentiment and in substantial constructive efforts for the building of a genuine State control system which will lift the people out of the mud and the mire.

During the year the Federal Government continued its maintenance work on the Washington-to-Atlanta Highway, which is now in very fair condition.

Greenville County, under its bond issue, of course led all the counties of the State this year in permanent highway building. In Richland County the bond issue was defeated upon seemingly purely political issues. Toward the end of the year there has appeared quite a wave of public sentiment for better highways in many counties, and it would seem that South Carolina counties are at last about to follow the lead of the counties in North Carolina and other sister States.

XI.—COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS.

The enforcement of the Commercial Feed Stuffs law of the State is now more vigorous than ever, and I believe I am warranted in saying that no State in the Union at present is cleaner of inferior products than South Carolina. The most vigorous kind of an inspection is conducted throughout the year by inspectors traveling State-wide and alternating territory. All stocks shipped into the State are carefully examined as to tagging and stamping, and samples are regularly drawn and examined without delay in the laboratory.

The Commissioner has endeavored to exercise the right of seizure and the right to collect costs of inspection with discretion, and to be fair and impartial to all, when it is manifest that there was no deliberate intention to violate the law. When the contrary is evident the provisions of the law are exercised to the limit. Without this power for speedy action, the enforcement of any such protective law would be impossible. The light penalties and long drawn out proceedings for seizure under the Federal Laws make those laws even now scarcely more than a farce. Sometimes it is three years before action results and then a \$10.00 or \$15.00 fine is imposed. The dishonest manufacturer almost considers it a joke.

FEDERAL CASES.

Being clothed with Federal authority, however, in purely inter-State cases that can be reached in no other way, the Department frequently goes through all the red tape incident to the Federal law and sends the cases to the United States courts. The District Attorneys in this State, and their assistants, have co-operated diligently in all such cases.

A BAD TENDENCY.

During the year there developed a tendency on the part of many Middle Western manufacturers to use mill screenings, sweepings, grass and weed seeds and other cheap waste in low grade feeds. This Department has declined to allow the use of ground peanut hulls, ground rice hulls and ground miscellaneous seeds, and has refused registration of such offerings.

7-A. C. I.

NEW FEEDS.

New feed materials are now beginning to come into the markets and this will be more extensive as new crops take the place of cotton upon the arrival of the boll weevil. Soy bean and velvet bean meal and peanut meal are now getting a good hold on the market and are taking the place of low grade cotton seed meal and feeds.

KEEPING MONEY AT HOME.

In South Carolina, at Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, and other points home mixed feed plants of considerable capacity are in operation, and all of them, I am happy to say, are doing well. They use for the most part home raised raw materials, opening bulk markets for surplus corn, oats and other products, and money is being kept at home that heretofore went out of the State. Early in the year several new plants of this kind will be opened. The Department aids each new plant in the preparation of formulae for the mixtures, and with experienced advice. With the coming of the boll weevil and the rapid turning to live stock the demand for mixed feeds will greatly increase, and the manufacturing of these feeds from home products will unquestionably develop rapidly.

RICE PRODUCTS.

The rice products situation, which a few years had to be thoroughly cleaned up, no longer gives any serious trouble—in fact practically none.

A DUMPING GROUND FOR HAY.

There is still bitter complaint from all parts of the State that hay is not included in the law, and that shippers are allowed to send into the State any quality of rotten hay they desire. There is no inspection and the merchants often pay fancy prices for worse than nothing.

STANDARDS UNCHANGED.

This State has uniformly maintained the standard fixed several years ago and no changes have been made this year except to lower the standard for beet pulp, a pure product, to 7 per cent. protein, and except to change the nomenclature for cotton seed products, to cure a situation that was becoming intolerable and costing the farmers much money.

There have, from one or two sources, as heretofore, been protests against the standards for wheat products, but as 98 per cent. of the manufacturers in the United States have had no complaint and encountered no difficulty in meeting these standards they have not been changed.

NEW COTTON SEED PRODUCTS REGULATION.

Referring to the cotton seed product situation, referred to above, after several flagrant cases of abuse had developed, I promulgated Refutation 23, and issued the following self-explanatory circular:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries. Columbia, S. C., August 27, 1916.

Circular No. 6.

To All Cotton Seed Crushers, Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Products, Distributors and Merchants:

Whereas, during the past season there have occurred so many cases of abuse of the consuming public by substitution of low grade cotton seed products for standard products at standard product prices, that standard cotton seed meal has practically been run out of the markets of the State of South Carolina; and whereas losses to consumers using low grade, material for both feed and fertilizer have become so great, I, have deemed it necessary in the exercise of authority vested in me by law to promulgate new regulations governing the sale of cotton seed and cotton seed products for feed purposes, introducing a system of nomenclature that it is believed will cure the abuses that have become flagrant during the season of 1915-16.

On and after September 15, when the term "Cotton Seed Meal" is used in an application for registration, or on the tag, the material will have to be standard cotton seed meal, and that alone. The term Feed Meal is abolished by the new regulation, and all cotton seed products made from a mixture of meal and hulls will hereafter be sold under a brand name accompanying the term "Mixed Feed," and the use of the words "Cotton," "Cotton Seed," "Cotton Seed Meal," and "Meal" in connection with such feeds will no longer be permitted.

Notice is hereby given that on September 15 all registration granted in this State during the year 1916 of cotton seed products

showing less than 36.0 per cent. Protein, and Sea Island Cotton products, will be canceled and declared void, and on or before that date all manufacturers intending to do business in cotton seed products in this State will be required to file new applications for registration complying with new Regulation No. 23, a copy of which is furnished you herewith for your guidance and information.

The year's history of the business in cotton seed products is replete with instances of the sale to ignorant consumers, who knew no better, of products worth \$19.00 per ton at the rate of \$32.00 per ton. It has been manifest for some time that in order to maintain the integrity of standard cotton seed meal in the markets of this State the action I have taken under the law is absolutely necessary.

I beg to advise all manufacturers and distributors in this and other States who intend to do business in this State in these products that strict compliance with Regulation 23 will be required and enforced. This circular is issued at this time, therefore, and the regulation is promulgated at this time in order that all stock on hand in the State may be disposed of by merchants in whose hands it may be, and in order that all manufacturers may be fully prepared to meet the new requirements by the date the regulation becomes effective.

E. J. WATSON.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

Note: Registration granted you on the following has been cancelled, effective September 15, 1916, and it will be necessary for you to apply for new registration in accordance with the terms of Regulation 23, effective September 15, 1916:

Regulation 23, issued at the same time, was as follows:

AMENDMENT TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED UNDER SECTIONS 2429 AND 2430 OF THE CIVIL CODE OF 1912, AND PUBLISHED IN BULLETIN NO. 46 ISSUED OCTOBER, 1914.

By authority vested in me by law I hereby promulgate and issue the following amendment to the Rules and Regulations issued under Section 2429 and 2430 of the Civil Code of 1912, published in Bulletin No. 46, October, 1914, said amendment to become of full force and effect on September 15, 1916, on and after which date the new regulation will be vigorously enforced.

Strike out all of Regulation 23 appearing on pages 10 and 11 of Bulletin 46, and substitute therefor the following:

- 23. All meal manufactured from cotton seed showing 36 per cent protein and higher, when offered on the market, shall be branded "Cotton Seed Meal" in exact accord with the form of tag appearing on page 6 of said bulletin, and must be so branded on the package or the tag. The price paid for cotton seed meal depending on its protein content, the following nomenclature may be employed in branding the product on the tag or on the sack:
- 1. "Choice Cotton Seed Meal," containing at least 6.59 per cent nitrogen or 41.15 per cent protein.
- 2. "Prime Cotton Seed Meal," containing at least 6.18 per cent nitrogen or 38.62 per cent protein.
- 3. "Cotton Seed Meal," containing at least 5.76 per cent nitrogen or 36 per cent. protein.

The term "Cotton Seed Meal" shall under no circumstances be applied or used in connection with any product made from the manufacture of cotton seed which contains less than 36 per cent protein, and any such product found on the markets so labeled will be considered misbranded, and will be subject to confiscation, and those offering it subject to prosecution in accordance with the terms of the law.

BRANDING MIXED FEEDS MADE FROM COTTON SEED.

Any product resulting from the manufacture of cotton seed which shows less than 36 per cent protein and 3 per cent fat, and does not run lower in protein than 14.50 per cent is considered a mixed feed, and the use of the words "Cotton," "Cotton Seed," "Cotton Seed Meal" or "Meal" in the brand name is hereby prohibited. All such mixed feeds will only be granted registration under a brand name accompanying the words "Mixed Feed," as, for instance, "Prime Mixed Feed," and the only use that can be made of the words specified above shall be in the statement of ingredients printed in the inconspicuous manner indicated on the specimen tags appearing on page 6 under the guaranteed analysis. These mixed feeds when so labeled must comply with all requirements of the Commercial Feed Stuffs Law and the rules and regulations thereunder in regard to mixed feeds.

SEA ISLAND COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

All feed made from the manufacture of Sea Island cotton seed showing not less than 25 per cent protein shall be labeled "Sea

Island Cotton Seed Meal," and all feed manufactured from this material showing less must be branded under a brand name accompanying the words "Mixed Feed," the statement of ingredients being made in the same manner as required for mixed feeds made from ordinary cotton seed as specified above.

E. J. WATSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries. August 29, 1916.

This new regulation is now being most vigorously enforced, and is working well; its operation has practically cured the trouble which caused the action to be taken.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

During 1915 there were 105,597.68 tons of cotton seed meal and mixed feed sold for feed purposes. The tonnage of cotton seed meal for feed was 44,791.06, and of mixed feeds 60,806.82. This represented a value of \$3,513,504.94, fully two-thirds of which was sent out of the State.

During the first part of the year 1916 the sales of cotton seed meal for feed purposes were less than one-half of the tonnage for the same period of 1915.

CHIEF CHEMIST'S REPORT.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit for your approval this, the sixth annual report from the State Laboratory on Feed Stuffs for the year ending December 31, 1916.

There has never been a time when such inspection as that of feed stuffs was more important than at present. The enormous increase of the price of feed stuffs is causing many manufacturers to try substitutes for some of the ingredients in order to reduce expenses, hoping to realize the same or even a greater profit than when ingredients were much cheaper. In this way attempts have been made and are still being made to place on the South Carolina markets a cheap quality of feed stuffs. For this reason the Department is giving close attention to this inspection and is rigidly enforcing the law in order that the high standard maintained in this State during the past two years for this class of

goods may continue, and while the price may be somewhat higher, the quality of the goods will not vary.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

The price paid for seed, and the fluctuating price of meal, as well as the quality of seed, have been responsible for the low grade meal which has been so prevalent during the past year. For a while many of the mills were manufacturing the standard 36 per cent protein meal and also a low grade meal, showing only 33 per cent, or sometimes as low as 30 per cent protein. The Department realizing this and also that the average feeders do not stop to consider the difference in value of such meal, and were found buying the low grade meal and paying almost as much, and in some cases just as much, as for standard 36 per cent meal, determined to take action in this matter. Therefore, regulations were promulgated by Commissioner E. J. Watson to protect the innocent consumer in such cases, and the manufacturers were notified that "cotton seed meal" when branded as such must contain 36 per cent protein. When found below this standard a rebate was figured by this Department, requiring the manufacturer to make such deficiencies good to the purchaser. This has worked wonderfully well in maintaining a standard of 36 per cent protein for cotton seed meal; a large number of our people who innocently purchased this low grade meal have received rebates for such deficiencies, and the mills have realized the importance of making their meal comply with their guarantee.

MIXED FEED.

The manufacturers of mixed feeds are at last realizing the importance of using only a good quality of ingredients in such preparations, and in this way the quality of mixed feeds is improving. There is nothing but stop orders, confiscation of goods, and a revocation of registration for the manufacturer who does not give careful attention to the ingredients used in his feed. Therefore, the manufacturers of feed stuffs who have been successful are those who are placing a high grade product on the market, and not trying to use every cheap ingredient to be found and hiding its inferior quality in some mixture. The number of different mixed feeds on the market are becoming enormous, and careful inspection is consequently extremely important.

RICE FEEDS.

This class of feed stuffs have been found to conform to the law in almost every respect during the entire year. This goes to show what inspection can do, for only a few years ago the rice feeds on the South Carolina market were, in many cases, not only worthless as a feed but dangerous. Today the rice products sold in our State can be highly recommended as a feed.

CHICKEN FEEDS.

There are few violations in this class of feed stuffs, as the particles are usually large enough for the average person to detect any inferior grain present. Then, too, as the whole grain or cracked grain usually constitute this feed, there is little chance for the practice of deception.

CORN PRODUCTS.

These are usually a good class of feeds, but owing to difference in the by-products, there is a great variation in their analysis. Therefore, one should be careful in buying such feeds and pay strict attention to the guarantee.

WHEAT PRODUCTS.

There are more or less variations in wheat products, due entirely to the amount of bran and middlings present. Except to the experienced eye very little difference, if any, could be detected between two samples of middlings, or two samples of bran, while one sample may be at least 25 per cent better than the other. For this reason the attention of the purchaser is again called to the guaranteed analysis.

ALFALFA PRODUCIS.

Alfalfa meal might vary from 12 per cent to 18 per cent protein, and therefore the only safe way to purchase such products is by analysis.

BEET PULP.

This is one of the products which almost always conform very closely to the guarantee, and no attempts at adulteration have been discovered.

SAMPLES COLLECTED.

Number of times samples of feed stuffs were collected from the following towns during the year 1916:

Abbeville 10	Hodges 2
Aiken 7	Hodges
Anderson	Hickory Grove 2
Danis	•
Bamberg	Inman 10
Bamberg 3 Barnwell 2 Batesburg 8 Beaufort 2	Iva 5
Batesburg 8 Beaufort 2	Johnston 5
Bennettsville 8	Jonesville
Relton 9	
Bishopville 11 Bisckville 1	Kings Creek. 1 Kershaw 7
Blairs 1	Kershaw
Baths 1	
Bowling Green	Lake City 6
Brookland 6	Lancaster 9 Landrum 4 Langley 3 Latta 4
Bradley	Landrum 4
Bradley	Latta 3
2	Laurens
Camden 7	Leesville 6 Lexington 4
Camden 7 Calhoun Falls 1 Campobello 5	Lexington 4
Campobello	Little River
Charleston 28	Liberty
Chester 8 Chesterfield 7	Lake City. 6 Lancaster 9 Landrum 4 Langley 3 Latta 4 Laurens 4 Leesville 6 Lexington 4 Little River 1 Liberty 2 Lockhart 2 Lowndesville 2 Lynchburg 2
Chappells 2	Lynchburg 2
Cherawx	
Chesnee 2 Clinton 5 Clio 6	Manning
Clio 6	Marien
	McCormick 5
Clover 4 Conway 5	Mullins 7
Columbia 22	Mullins 7 Monetta 2 Modoc 1
Colver	Marietta 1
Chapin	Marietta 1 Mayesville 1
Central 2	Mt. Crogan 1 Mt. Carmel 1
Central 2 Carlisle 1 Catawba 1	Manning 3 Marlon 4 McColl 6 McCormick 5 Mullins 7 Monetta 2 Modoc 1 Marjetta 1 Mayesville 1 Mt. Crogan 1 Mt. Carmel 1 Newberry 11
Catawba 1	Newberry
Clearwater 1	Ninety-Six
Centenary 1	Nichols 1 Ninety-Six 8 Novin 1 North 2 North Augusta 3 Norway 1 Norris 1
Darlington 8	North 2
Denmark	North Augusta
Dillon 4	Norway 1 Norris 1
Donalds 1	20010
Milone	Ora 1
Elloree 2 Easley 4	Orangeburg 8
Edgefield 4	Pacolet 2 Pageland 2 Patrick 1
Filenton 1	Patrick 1
Elliott 1	Pelzer 9
Estili 2	Pickens 4 Piedmont 1
Florence 7	Orangeburg 8 Pacolet 2 Pageland 2 Patrick 1 Pelzer 9 Pickens 4 Piedmont 1 Pendleton 3 Pelion 1 Plum Branch 3 Pomaria 2 Port Royal 1 Prosperity 5
Fountain Inn 4	Pelion
Fort Mill 3	Pelion 1 Plum Branch 3
Fairfax	Pomaria 2 Port Royal 1 Prosperity 5
Fort Motte	Port Royal
Gaffney 8	rrosperity
// / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	Richburg 2
Georgetown 4 Glendale 1 Greenville 13 Greenwood 20 Greer 4 Goldville 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ridge Springs 3
Greenwood	Ridgeway 4
Greer 4	Rock Hill Q
	Richburg 2 Ridge 3 Ridgeway 4 Ridgeland 2 Rock Hill 9 Rowesville 1
Great Falls 2	
Greeleyville	Saluda 8
Garnett 1 Gray Court 1	Seneca
	Seneca 8 Simpsonville 2 Society Hill 2
Hartsville 4	Saluda 8 Seneca 8 Simpsonville 2 Society Hill 2 Spartanburg 22 St. Matthews 6
Hartsville 4 Heath Springs 7 Honea Path 2	Sparranburg 22 St. Matthews 6 St. Paul 1
Honea Path 2	St. Paul 1

Starr Summerville Sumter	1 2 16	Verdery Varnville	1 1
Sumter Swansea Silverstreet Springfield	1 4	Wagener Ware Shoa ls Walhalla	B 2 7
Smoaks Sandy Springs Sharon Scranton Scranton	2 3 1	Walterboro Waterloo Westminster West Union Williamston	
Smyrna Taylor Tatum Timmonsville	3 1 3	Williaston Willington Winnsboro Woodruff	
Travelers RestTroy Tucapau	1 2 4	Woodward York Yemassee	Ĺ
Union	7	1emassee	•

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Number of samples of feed stuffs taken from the following manufacturers during the year 1916:

Atlanta Milling Co., Columbia, S. C. Adluh Milling Co., Columbia, S. C. American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill. Alfocorn Milling Co., Fast St. Louis, Ill. Acme Milling Co., Talbott, Tenn. Adler Export Co., New Orleans, La. American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Aunt Patsy Poultry Feed Co., Memphis, Tenn. Augusta Oli Mill, Augusta, Ga. Aikin Erskin Milling Co., Evansville, Ind. Alco Feed Mills, Atlanta, Ga. American Feed Milling Co., Asheville, N. C. Albemarle Milling Co. Albemarle, N. C. Acme Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Addison Mills, Edgefield, S. C.	Total. 17 40 8 13 7 7 5 9 1 1 1 2 3	Good. 11 15 10 1 5 4 7 0 1 0 1 0 1	Deficient. 6 25 2 8 6 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1
Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn. Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky. Blue Ridge Cotton Oil Co., Travelers Rest, S. C Bailey Distributing Co., Côlumbia, S. C Bilsh Milling Co., Seymour, Ind. Blingham & Sons, Augusta, Ga. Boner & Harper, Wilmington, N. C. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Augusta, Ga. Burnett-Craft, Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Clncinnati, Ohio. Barrett Denton Lyma, Dalton, Ga. Brocker, Chas., Owensboro, Ky. Baltic Mills, Vincennes, Ind. Bamberg Bros., Baltimore, Md. Boyd & Co., Frederick, Charleston, S. C.	8512411128211118	1 0 2 0 0 0 4 2 1 1 0 0 0 0	2 4 1 0 4 1 1 7 7 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2
Corno Mills, St. Louis, Mo	40 111 24 1 7 1 1 9 1 32 1 1 2 2	14 6 11 0 5 1 0 6 0 1 0 1 0 0 2	26 15 13 2 0 1 8 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 0
David Scott Flour Mill Co., Detroit, Mich	2 1 1 9	1 0 0 7	1 1 1 2

	Total.	Good.	Deficient.
Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn. Dan Valley Mills, Danville, Va. Dickinson Co., Albert, Chicago, Ill. Domestic Fiour Mills, Kansas City, Mo. Dewey Bros., Blanchester, Ohlo. Darling & Co., Chicago, Ill.	6 3 11 8 2 1	0 0 10 0 1 0	6 3 1 3 1
Early & Daniels Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Eagle Roller Mills, Greenville, S. C Edinger & Co., Louisville, Ky Empire Rice Mill Co., New Orleans, La. Eckhart Mill Co., B. A., Chicago, Ill. Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn. Excello Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Elberton Oil Mills, Elberton, Ga Eschelman, J. W., Lancaster, Pa. Edison Cotton Oil Co., Edison, Ga	4 4 10 4 12 2 1	2 8 8 9 8 1 2 2 0 0	2 1 1 1 0 2 0 1 1
Florida Cotton Oil Co., Jacksonville, Fla Farmers Oil Mill, Newberry, S. C Frazier Grain Co., A. C., Atlanta, Ga Fountain Inn Oil Mill Co., Fountain Inn, S. C Farmers Oil Mill, Anderson, S. C Finucan, T. M., Summerville, S. C Fountain City Mill & Elevator Co., Augusta, Ga	2 9 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 1 1	1 9 1 1 0 0
Gateway Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo	5 2 4 6 9 2	2 0 8 8 7 0	3 1 3 2 2
Hartsville Cotton Oil Co., Hartsville, S. C	2 4 9 3 2 2 1 4	1 8 5 1 2 1	1 1 4 2 1 2 1 3
Illinois Feed Mills, St. Louis, Mo	12 6 3 6	1 8 0 0 1	3 4 6 3 5
Just Mills, Nashville, Tenn	48 2	15 0	28 2
Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S. C	12 8	4 3 5 1	0 2 7 2
Lake Charles Rice Milling Co., Lake Charles, La. Lancaster Cotton Oil Co., Lancaster, S. C. Lynchburg Milling Co., Lynchburg, Va. Leesville Oil Mill, Leesville, S. C Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Mich. Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn. Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., New Orleans, La. Lexington Roller Mills, Lexington, Ky. Louisiana Grain & Milling Co., Lake Charles, La. Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Ohio.	1 8 2 1 9 7 24 1 3	1 1 0 4 2 19 0 3 1	0 7 1 1 5 5 5 5 1 0
Mayo Milling Co., Richmond, Va. Matthews & Sons, G. B., New Orleans, La. Memphis Cotton, Hull & Fiber Co., Memphis, Tenn. Memphis Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn. Middle Tennessee Milling Co., Tullahoma, Tenn. Morgan & Co., Edgar, Memphis, Tenn. Morgan & Co., Edgar, Memphis, Tenn. Molony & Carter Co., Charleston, S. C. Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Mountain City Milling Co., Greenville, S. C. Model Mill Co., Johnson City, Tenn. Marshall Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn. McGowan-Benet Milling Co., Georgiana, Ala. McNair Milling Co., Laurinburg, N. C. Mixson Seed Co., Charleston, S. C. Mount Ulla Roller Mills, Mt. Ulla, N. C.	7 8 2 8 2 8 4 1 2 1 1 8 4 3 5 2 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4 0 1 1 3 7 24 13 1 6 0 0 1 0	3 4 2 2 1 7 1 10 0 12 4 3 4 2 1

	Total.	Good.	Deficient.
Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark Monarch Grain & Milling Co., Nashville, Tenn Manning Oil Mill, Manning, S. C Michigan Sugar Co Morris & Co., East St. Louis, Mo Merchants Mill Co., Montgomery, Ala	8 2 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 1	6 1 1 0 0
National Oats Co., St. Louis, Mo National Milling Co., Macon, Ga Newport Mill Co., Newport, Tenn Ninety-Six Oil Mill, Ninety-Six, S. C New Prague Milling Co., New Prague, Minn Nutriline Milling Co., Crowley, La Newton Roller Mill Co., Newton, N. C Newport Mill Co., Loudon, Tenn National Feed Co., St. Louis, Mo.	1 52 5 2 3 8 1 1	0 27 1 1 0 4 0 0	1 25 4 1 3 4 1 0
Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb	11 1 2	5 1 1	6 0 1
Patterson & Co., G. E., Memphis, Tenn. Peter's Mill Co., M. C., Omaha, Neb. Pritchard & Co., W. R., Charleston, S. C. Peoples Oil Co., Johnston, S. C. Pope, Chas., Riverdale, Ill. Pledmont Mills, Lynchburg, Va. Pearlstine Sons, I. M., Charleston, S. C. Pickens Oil Mill, Pickens, S. C. Phoenix Flour Mill Co., Evansville, Ind. Pendleton Oil Mill, Pendleton, S. C. Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo. Park and Pollard Co., Boston, Mass. Peoples Oil & Fertilizer Co., Anderson, S. C. Palmetto Oil Co., Bishopville, S. C. Peas-Moore Milling Co., West Plains, Mo.	10 13 10 2 2 5 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	32 6 11 11 33 00 11 44 01 10	7 11 12 20 10 11 11
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	28	10	1.6
Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo	11 10 1 1 1 1	5 1 0 1 0 0	6 9 1 0 1
Ruby Roller Mill & Feed Co., Nashville, Tenn. Southern Rice Milling Co., New Orleans, La. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Chester, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Abbeville, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Bennettsville, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Bennettsville, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Winnsboro, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbia, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbia, S. C. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Sea Island Cotton Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Scal Sland Cotton Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Scalett, Wm. J., Baltimore, Md. Shelton Mills, Seneca. S. C. Scarlett, Wm. J., Baltimore, Md. Shelton Mills, Chattanoga, Tenn. Statesville Flour Mills, Statesville, N. C. Smith & Co., J. Allen, Knoxville, Tenn. Standard Feed Mills, Memphis, Tenn. Spartan Grain & Mill Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Swift & Co., Oil Mill, Columbia, S. C. Star & Crescent Milling Co., Chicago, Ill. Spring City Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla. Saginaw Milling Co., Saginaw, Mich. Southern Feed Co., Newport News, Va. Sasannah Milling Co., Sayannah, Ga. Sessions Grocery Co., Andalusa, Ala. Swift & Co., Oil Mill, Atlanta, Ga.	1211561112121591311356437457121231127	0 10 12 21 11 0 0 0 11 11 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10	1110340012010181001152625954021221114

Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo	Total. 1 5 7 1	Good. 1 1 2 1	Deficient. 0 4 5 0
Tennessee Fibre Co., Memphis, Tenn Tyger Shoal Milling Co., Welford, S. C Trippett, J. I., Woodstock, Va Timmonsville Oil Mill. The Cotton Oil Co., Bamberg, S. C Trenholm Kalph Co., Memphis, Tenn Town Creek Milling Co., Lenoir City, Tenn	6 1 1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 1	5 0 1 1 0 0
Universal Oil Co., Wilmington, N. C	8 10 12 1 1 1 3	0 2 2 1 0 1	3 8 10 0 1 0 3
Victor Cotton Oil Co., Gaffney, S. C	2 2 1 1	1 2 0 0	1 0 1 1
Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Wade & Sons, John, Memphis, Tenn. West Point Oil Mill, Charleston, S. C. Wilkes & Co., J. H., Nashville, Tenn. Weiters, E. F. A., Charleston, S. C. Willmont Oil Mills, Pelser, S. C. Wood & Sons, T. W., Richmond, Va. Wood-Stubbs Co., Louisville, Ky. Wise, Jno. D., Yellow Springs, Ohio Wohltmann & Co., John, Charleston, S. C. Weathers Feed & Grist Mill Co., Georgiana, Ala. Woodruff Oil & Fertilizer Co., Woodruff, S. C. Watson & Co., W. A., Greensboro, N. C. Western Flour Mills, Davenport, Iowa. Wash Co., Alfalfa Milling Co., Fort Calhoun, Okla.	11 11 19 13 12 11 12 11 11	1 6 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 5 18 0 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1
Yerxa-Andrews-Thurston, Minneapolis, Minn	3	2	1

Manufacturers Having Samples Without Guarantee Stated.

	No. of Samples.
Augusta Grocery Co., Augusta, Ga	2
Alco Feed Mills, Atlanta, Ga	2
Blamberg Bros., Baltimore, Md	1
Bringhams & Sons, McCormick, S. C	1
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C	2
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Augusta, Ga	2
Blooms Sons, New Orleans, La	3
Calhoun, A. L., Clio, S. C	1
Clark Milling Co., Augusta, Ga	1
Coronaca Oil Mill, Coronaca, S. C	1
Hodgson Oll Refining Co., Athens, Ga	1
Hasenwinkle & Co., H. J., Memphis, Tenn	1
Hattaway & Co., Spartanburg, S. C	1
• , •	
International Sugar Feed Co., No. 2, Memphis, Tenn	1
Lancaster Cotton Oil Co., Lancaster, S. C	2
Leesville Oil Mill, Leesville, S. C	8
Mountain City Milling Co., Greenville, S. C	2
Marion, W. R., White Hall, S. C	1
Matthews & Sons, G. B., New Orleans, La	1
Morgan & Co., Memphis, Tenn	1

National Milling Co., Macon, Ga	2

	No. of Samples.
Patterson & Co., G. E., Memphis, Tenn	1
Rhyme Roller Mills, Gastonia, N. C	1 .
Scarlett & Co., Wm. G., Baltimore, Md	1
Spring City Mill Co., Huntsville, Ala	1
Spartan Grain & Mill Co., Spartanburg, S. C	î
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Spartanburg, S. C	· i
Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo	1
Tate, W. R., Nashville, Tenn	1
Wilmont Oil Mills, Pelzer, S. C	1
Wright Milling Co., Blue Field, W. Va	1
Wade & Sons, J. W., Memphis, Tenn	1
Wood Stubbs & Co., Louisville, Ky	8
Wood & Sons, T. W., Richmond, Va	1
Manufacturers Having Samples Without Carbohydrate	s Stated.
Baltic Mills, Vincennes, Ind	1
	4
Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind	
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C	1
Cotton States Feed & Fertilizer Co., Macon, Ga	1
Dold Jacob Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y	1
Douglas Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1
	•
Edison Oil Mills, Edison, Ga	1
Greensboro Roller Mills, Greensboro, N. C	1
Hax, G. A., Baltimore, Md	1
Inlahant Duan Wesneville Ind	2
Igleheart Bros., Evansville, Ind	_
Indiana Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind	2
Lynchburg Milling Co., Lynchburg, Va	1 .
	-
Mount Ulla Roller Mills, Mt. Ulla, N. C	1
Marshall Milling Co	4
	3
Memphis Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn	
Morris & Co., East St. Louis, Mo	1
Mayo Milling Co., Richmond, Va	1
Newton Roller Mills, Newton, N. C	1
Southern Rice Milling Co., New Orleans, La	1
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C	i
	2
Star & Crescent Milling Co., Chicago, Ill	2
Town Creek Milling Co., Lenoir City, Tenn	1
White Star Mills, Stanton, Va	1
SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFFS FOR Y	EAR 1916.
FEED STUFFS.	
Total number official samples analyzed	
Total number found below guarantee	
Number below guarantee in protein	
Number below guarantee in fat	

Number above guarantee in fiber	346
Number below guarantee in protein and fat	58
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	100
Number below guarantee in fat and above in fiber	49
Number below guarantee in protein, fat and above in fiber	41
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates	9
Number below guarantee in fat and carbohydrates	:
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates and above in fiber	2
	47
Not guaranteed	
Carbohydrates not stated	44
SUMMARY OF DIFFERENT FEEDS ANALYZED YEAR 1916.	
MIXED FEEDS.	
Total number of samples analyzed	555
Total number of samples up to guarantee	220
Total number of samples below guarantee	335
Number below guarantee in protein	142
Number below guarantee in fat	120
	192
Number above guarantee in fiber	
Number below guarantee in protein and fat	28
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	38
Number below guarantee in fat and above in fiber	36
Number below guarantee in protein, fat and above in fiber	22
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates	4
Number below guarantee in fat and carbohydrates	2
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates and above in fiber	1
ALFALFA PRODUCTS.	
Total number analyzed	9
Total number up to guarantee	
Total number below guarantee	,
Number below guarantee in protein	
Number below guarantee in fat	-
Number above guarantee in fiber	-
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	
Number below guarantee in protein, fat and above in fiber	-
remote below guarantee in process, fat and above in inference in inference in the contract of	
MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.	
Total number samples analyzed	23
Total number up to guarantee	(
Total number below guarantee	17
Number below guarantee in protein	11
Number below guarantee in fat	:
Number above guarantee in fiber	14
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	4
Number below guarantee in fat and above in fiber	7
Number below guarantee in protein, fat and above in fiber	
CHICKEN FEEDS.	
Total number samples analyzed	143
Total number up to guarantee	77
Total number below guarantee	66
Number below guarantee in protein	17
Number below guarantee in fat	1:
Number above guarantee in fiber	1:
Number below guarantee in protein and fat	
Number below guarantee in fat and above in fiber	1
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	-
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates	

RICE PRODUCTS.	
Total number analyzed	73 4 5
Total number below guarantee	28
Number below guarantee in protein	7
Number below guarantee in fat	4
Number above guarantee in fiber	7
Number below guarantee in protein and fat	0
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	8
Number below guarantee in fat and above in fiber	0
Number below guarantee in protein, fat and above in fiber	3
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates	'
COTTON SEED MEAL	
Total number samples analyzed	219
Total number up to guarantee	56
Total number below guarantee	163
Number below guarantee in protein	71
Number below guarantee in fat	15
Number above guarantee in fiber	63
Number below guarantee in protein and fat	1
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	42 3
Number below guarantee in rat and above in fiber	9
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates	0
WHEAT PRODUCTS.	
Total number samples analyzed	220
Total number up to guarantee	83
Total number below guarantee	137
Number below guarantee in protein	62
Number below guarantee in fat	60
Number above guarantee in fiber	48 19
Number below guarantee in protein and fat	18
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	11
Number below guarantee in protein, fat and above in fiber	1
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates	4
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates and fat	1
CORN PRODUCTS.	
	33
Total number samples analyzed	33 19
Total number below guarantee	14
Number below guarantee in protein	2
Number below guarantee in fat	3
Number above guarantee in fiber	5
Number below guarantee in protein and fat	2
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	1
Number below guarantee in fat and above in fiber	0
Number below guarantee in protein, fat, and fiber	1
PEANUT PRODUCTS.	
Total number samples analyzed	11
Total number up to guarantee	5
Total number below guarantee	6
Number below guarantee in protein	2

Number below guarantee in fat	0
Number above guarantee in fiber	5
Number below guarantee in protein and fat	0
Number below guarantee in protein and above in fiber	1
Number below guarantee in fat and above in fiber	0
Number below guarantee in protein, fat, and above in fiber	0
Number below guarantee in carbohydrates	
SPECIAL SAMPLES OF FEED STUFFS.	
Total number analysed	62

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. SUMMERS,
Chief Chemist.

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: It is with a sense of gratification that I am enabled to submit to you at the end of the seventh year of concentrated commercial feed stuffs inspection, this, my annual report of the accomplishments of the feed stuffs inspectors for the year.

The general conditions caused by the present war in foreign countries has shot the prices of practically all commodities sky high, consequently the manufacturers of some concentrated commercial feed stuffs have attempted to keep the prices of their products down by attempting to mix with an inferior or cheaper article. The inspectors anticipating the probability of this move, have kept on the alert with eyes and ears open. The results of this alertness on their part is clearly shown by the results obtained.

In order to bring out just how the work of this branch of the Department is looked upon by others, the writer desires to call attention to a few of the comments heard in the course of the year. At a recent visit to this Department by the Chief of the Eastern District, United States Food and Drug Inspection, he informed us that he desired to congratulate us on our work, saying that he heard echoes everywhere he went from manufacturers and salesmen that South Carolina was one State that insisted upon one and all living up to their guarantee. One of the Federal Inspectors, at a visit in the middle of the year, who had not been in this territory in several years, kindly testified that he could tell the difference as soon as he crossed in this State

by the examination of grains and products. The above, with favorable comments by dealers and consumers in all parts of the State, makes the writer feel that this Department and the Inspectors are at least wide awake and are accomplishing what was contemplated by the laws.

CORN AND BY-PRODUCTS.

As compared with past years there has been a decided improvement in the whole grain corn offered in the open markets of the State. Only on rare occasions have the inspectors found corn which would apparently fall below the standards as required in this State.

While the whole grain corn situation has been much improved, we regret to note that some few manufacturers have again attempted to dispose of their damaged corn by grinding into meal. The inspectors watching out for this, were enabled to find a great deal of this deteriorated corn meal in the various stores of the State. In each case samples were collected, stop orders placed and upon the report of the Chemist, showing high acidity, the meal was handled in the usual manner by being seized and destroyed or allowed to be shipped out of the State upon the filing of a duplicate bill of lading with the Department.

OATS AND OAT MIXTURES.

An unusual amount of misbranded and adulterated mixtures invoiced as "Oats" or "Feed Oats" have been found on the open markets this year. This class of product usually has added to it shriveled wheat, unfilled or light barley, moldy corn, weed seed, and trash and dirt. Under the laws of both the State and the United States, these mixtures must be tagged and labeled "Oats and Barley," "Oats and Wheat Screenings" or "Oats and Screenings." Under the State law the product is required to be registered with this Department as a commercial feed stuff, tagged showing the guaranteed analysis for Protein, Fat, Fibre and Carbohydrates as well as showing clearly the ingredients, tax stamped and placed in bags to conform to the weights of the commercial feed stuffs law.

When such adulterated products were found by the inspectors stop orders were promptly issued, preventing the sale or delivery. On the small shipments the State promptly seized and destroyed. On ten large shipments the Department, in order to punish the shippers more severely, used their commission as Federal Inspectors and handled the cases in the United States Courts. In each case seizures were made and criminal prosecution was recommended to the United States Bureau of Chemistry.

MIXED FEEDS.

This class of products, composed of the by-products of several of the grains mixed together, has been a source of considerable trouble. It is well-nigh impossible for one to detect with the naked eye just what the mixture is constituted of, or whether it will come up to the guaranteed analysis. The inspectors have collected many samples and submitted to the laboratory for chemical analysis as well as microscopical examination. Upon the report of the Chemist showing the product to fall below the guaranteed analysis, or is composed of inferior or damaged products, the goods are promptly seized and destroyed, or allowed to be shipped out of the State, at the discretion of the Commissioner, upon payment of costs of inspection.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

With the increasing demand and high prices paid for linters to be used in making war munitions, the cotton seed oil mills have been delinting the cotton seeds more closely than ever before. In doing this and abstracting as much oil out of the seed as possible, many of the oil mills have failed to maintain the guarantee of their "Cotton Seed Meal." From the first samples collected by the inspectors at the beginning of the year an insight of this condition was revealed, consequently they immediately began an active campaign and collected many samples at the oil mill plants as well as at the stores. Whenever meal was found to fall below the guaranteed analysis the Department, as in the past, compelled the manufacturer to refund to the purchaser the actual difference in feed value in dollars and cents between what was guaranteed and what was actually found by the laboratory. Upon looking over these refunds we find that the sum of three hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-five cents was rebated to the purchaser during the year.

From a close study of the sale of cotton seed meal for feed purposes, and the steady increase of the oil mills in placing on the markets a low grade feed meal, finding that many consumers were through their ignorance of feed unit terms being defrauded, you, the Commissioner, very wisely this season promulgated new rules governing the sale of these products. As the regulations now stand, all cotton seed meal with a guarantee of 36 per cent. must be sold as cotton seed meal. All low-grade meal guaranteed below 36 per cent. protein must be registered and labeled as a mixed feed. The words "Cotton," "Cotton Seed," "Cotton Seed Meal," and "Meal" are no longer permitted with this class of product. With this new ruling the inspectors are confident that much of this fraud will be stopped, and the consumers in the State will be saved a large sum of money.

SHORT WEIGHTS.

Despite the past activities on the part of the inspectors in weighing such products as flour, corn meal and feeds, they have found a good many shipments falling below the stated weight on the packages. In all instances stop orders were promptly placed and the facts presented to you for your attention. I am glad to report that the mills, taking warning, have been considerably more careful in placing full weight packages on the markets of this State.

RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

I would respectfully call your attention to the digest of act work accomplished by the feed stuff inspectors for the past yes Number of cities or towns visited	ear: 234 909 227 7
Number of samples of feed oats collected	42
Number of samples of flour collected	7
Number of samples of corn meal collected	391
NUMBER STOP ORDERS PLACED.	
No South Carolina tax stamps attached	136
No ingredients named	3
-	143
Analysis not complete	83
Fell below the guaranteed analysis	86
Guaranteed analysis below State standard	21
Misbranded feeds	6

Damaged or decomposed feeds	6
Short weight feeds	7
Whole grain corn below grade No. 5	1
Corn meal high in acidity	69
Short weight corn meal	23
Flour bleached and not so labeled	3
Flour damaged	4
Short weight flour	23
Flour not in standard weight packages	31
Oats adulterated with foreign seeds	22

In consequence of the above stop orders the following cases have been carried into the United States Courts by the Commissioner as collaborating United States Food and Drug official, or direct seizures made under the State law:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CASES.

Label: 50 100-pound bags "Pure Wheat Shorts." Consignor: Southern Milling Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Consignee: A. H. Stevens, Monetta, S. C.

Charge: Adulteration in that the product has an added amount of ground screenings, which is not stated on label.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 20 160-pound bags "Mixed Feed Oats."

Consignor: The Tennessee Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Consignee: J. W. Asbill, Leesville, S. C.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that shriveled wheat, chaff and weed seeds have been added so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and substituted in part for oats.

Disposition: Federal seizure ordered. Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 20 160-pound bags "Mixed Feed Oats."
Consignor: Mayo Milling Co., Richmond, Va.
Consignee: Lanford-Edwards Co., Woodruff, S. C.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that shriveled wheat, moldy corn, barley, chaff and weed seed, charcoal and charred grains have been added, so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and substituted in part for oats.

Disposition: Federal seizure.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 100 160-pound bags "Oats."

Consignor: The Gillette Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn. Consignee: Strother & Phinney, West Union, S. C.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that barley, wheat, chaff and weed seed have been added, so as to reduce its quality and strength, and substituted in part for oats.

Disposition: Federal seizure.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 80 160-pound bags "Oats."

Consignor: The Gillette Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Consignee: Neville Brothers, West Union, S. C.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that barley, wheat, corn, chaff and weed seed have been added so as to reduce its quality and strength and substituted in part for oats.

Disposition: Federal seizure.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 10 160-pound bags "Oats."

Consignor: The Tennessee Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Consignee: M. L. B. Sturkey, McCormick, S. C.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that barley, wheat, chaff and weed seed have been added, so as to reduce its quality and strength and substituted in part for oats.

Disposition: State seizure.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 20 160-pound bags "Mixed Feed Oats."

Consignor: The Tennessee Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Consignee: Bryson Grocery Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that shriveled wheat, barley, weed seed and flax seed have been added, so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and substituted in part for oats.

Disposition: State seizure.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 180 160-pound bags "Mixed Feed Oats."

Consignor: Chas. D. Jones & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Consignee: J. S. Bowie Co., Abbeville, S. C.

Merchant: A. M. Smith, Abbeville, S. C.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that shriveled wheat, barley, corn and weed seed have been added so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and substituted in part for oats.

Disposition: Federal seizure.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 100 160-pound bags "W. Oats." Consignor: J. H. Cofer Co., Norfolk, Va. Consignee: J. W. Kibler Co., Newberry, S. C.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that oats bleached with sulphur have been mixed and substituted in whole or in part for white oats.

Disposition: Federal seizure.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: 150 160-pound bags "White Clipped Oats." Consignor: Harsh Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Consignee: Springs Bank & Merc. Co., Heath Springs, S. C. Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that oats bleached with sulphur have been mixed and substituted in whole or in part for white clipped oats.

Disposition: Federal seizure.

Recommendation: Criminal prosecution.

Label: "White Feed Oats."

Consigner: Mayo Milling Co., Richmond, Va. Consignee: Crosswell & Co., Sumter, S. C.

Charge: Adulterated and misbranded in that light and unfilled barley, shriveled wheat, moldy corn, chaff and weed seed have been added so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and substituted in part for oats.

Disposition: Case pending.

FEED STUFFS SEIZED AND DESTROYED DURING YEAR 1916.

Fourteen 100-pound sacks Pure Rice Bran. Manufacturer: Southern Rice Milling Co., New Orleans, La. Merchant: S. J. Link, Abbeville, S. C. Cause: Below guaranteed analysis. No carbohydrates.

Twenty-eight 48-pound sacks Choice Fresh Ground Plain Meal. Manufacturer: Newport Mill Co., Newport, Tenn. Merchant: Joseph Sheehan, Camden, S. C. Cause: Acidity too high.

One 100-pound sack Scratch Feed. Manufacturer: (?) Merchant: J. H. Porter, Ridgeland, S. C. Cause: No tax stamps. No manufacturer.

One 100-pound sack Beet Pulp. Manufacturer: Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Mich. Merchant: C. E. Perry, Ridgeland, S. C. Cause: No tax stamps.

Thirty-four 96-pound sacks "Sale Creek Old Style Meal." Manufacturer: Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Merchant: Enterprise Merc. Mill Co., Heath Springs, S. C.

Twenty-four 48-pound and nine 24-pound sacks Water Ground Corn Meal. Manufacturer: Morris & Sheppard, Alexander, N. C. Merchant: N. E. Gentry, Woodruff, S. C. Cause: Acidity too high.

Six 100-pound sacks Star Fort Stock Food. Manufacturer: A. C. Frazier Grain Co., Atlanta, Ga. Merchant: M. P. O. Murray, Ninety Six, S. C. Cause: Below guaranteed analysis.

Three 100-pound sacks Molasses Feed. Manufacturer: E. B. Jenkins, Orangeburg, S. C. Merchant: P. V. Harberson, Elloree, S. C. Cause: No analysis; no stamps.

Five 100-pound sacks Shawnee Brand Poultry Feed. Manufacturer: Wood, Stubbs Co., Louisville, Ky. Merchant: W. J. Reddick, Kingstree, S. C. Cause: No analysis; no tax stamps.

Two 100-pound sacks Chicken Wheat Feed. Manufacturer: T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va. Merchant: Edwards & Horton, Lancaster, S. C. Cause: Not registered.

Twenty 100-pound sacks None Such Pure Rice Meal. Manufacturer: W. R. Pritchard, Charleston, S. C. Merchant: B. T. Rushing & Co., Estill, S. C. Cause: Damaged and unfit for feed.

Two 100-pound sacks Golden Grain Chick Feed. Manufacturer: Adams Grain & Provision Co., Richmond Va. Merchant: Handy Grocery, Bishopville, S. C. Cause: Incomplete analysis.

Sixty 96-pound sacks Sale Creek Unbolted Meal. Manufacturer: Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Merchant: Lee Wholesale Grocery Co., Bishopville, S. C. Cause: Acidity too high.

Twenty 48-pound sacks Unbolted Meal. Manufacturer: The Van Buren Mills, Nashville, Tenn. Merchant: Langley Mills Store, Langley, S. C. Cause: Acidity high.

Five 100-pound sacks Alco Sweet Feed. Manufacturer: Augusta Grocery Co., Augusta, Ga. Merchant: L. N. Watson, Ridge Spring, S. C. Cause: No guaranteed analysis.

Ten 160-pound sacks Mixed Feed Oats. Manufacturer: Tennessee Grain Company, Nashville, Tenn. Merchant: Carroll & Byers, Gaffney, S. C. Cause: Adulterated.

Three 75-pound sacks Shipstuff. Manufacturer: Rhyne Roller Mills, Gastonia, N. C. Merchant: W. B. Flannagan, Bowling Green, S. C. Cause: No guaranteed analysis; no tax stamp.

Twenty 100-pound sacks Just Grainola Feed. Manufacturer: Just Mills, Nashville, Tenn. Merchant: J. H. C. Seebeck's Sons, Charleston, S. C. Cause: Below guaranteed analysis.

CONCLUSION.

I feel much gratified with the success and progress that has been made with the work of inspection this past year. I am glad to be able to report that your inspectors have taken a deep interest in their work, and have always willingly lent their aid in accomplishing whatever other duties the Department has imposed upon them. I esteem it a special privilege to be able to thank you, my Commissioner, the inspectors, the office and laboratory force, for the fine spirit of co-operation which has always been extended.

Very truly yours,

S. M. SLOAN, Chief Inspector.

XII.—PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAWS.

The enforcement of the Pure Food and Drug laws, both State and Federal, is perhaps the most difficult task the men of this Department are charged with. Both the State and the Federal laws are weak and carry none of that authority which provides for quick and effective action and makes similar laws for the protection of animal feeds so effective. Indeed, in the matter of food and drugs, the human being is not given one-tenth the protection in the law that is given to the animal.

This year candy shops and factories have been watched very carefully, bleached flour has been looked after, and the work of keeping out unfit corn meal has been prosecuted with the usual vigor.

The laboratory has examined upwards of 100 samples of ciders, so-called near-beers and other concoctions submitted by the Governor's office, the State constables, the sheriffs and magistrates, and the municipal authorities, and have furnished promptly the reports as to alcoholic content.

THE BEVERAGES "WITH A KICK."

During this year the nostrum fakers, with their alcoholic beverages, characterized as "master medicine" and by similar terms, following, as is usually the case, the enactment of the prohibition law, have invaded South Carolina with a rush, and extensive and expensive advertising campaigns have been waged in both the secular and the daily press. Today thousands of dollars per month are being taken from the people in this way. Under the Pure Food and Drug laws we are powerless to stop the process. But of this I have spoken as plainly as I know how elsewhere in this report. I am prepared to furnish the proper legislative committees with analyses and other data upon which to base an Act prohibiting the sale of these goods in the State.

THE HARRISON LAW.

The Department has co-operated throughout the year with the Federal inspectors in their work of enforcing the Harrison Anti-Narcotic law, and has made a number of laboratory examinations of narcotics taken by these inspectors from violators of the law.

SOFT-DRINK INSPECTION NEEDED.

At present millions of bottles of soft drinks, such as coca-cola, pepsi-cola, etc., are being sold and consumed annually in the State, and the bottling business based on these products is becoming extensive. So far no inspection of these bottling plants has been provided, and not infrequently bottles containing houseflies, ground glass, etc., are found on the market. Inspection of all these plants should be provided for at once, and an inspection tax on a machine or bottle capacity basis should be levied to defray the expenses. There should, however, be the most complete regular inspection of all bottling plants. With the present laws and inspection forces we are unable to handle the situation.

CHIEF CHEMIST'S REPORT.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit for your approval this, the fourth annual report from the State Laboratory on Foods and Drugs, for the year ending December 31, 1916.

A wonderful improvement in the quality of foods and drugs has been realized during the past two years, and most especially in foods. It is amazingly true that South Carolina, as many other States, have been, and to some degree are still, submitting to the robbery practiced by shrewd advertising and attractively wrapped packages of many patent medicines, chemically bleached flour and rotten tomato ketchup, colored and preserved to deceive the public. It is hoped by the Department that during the coming year, by advertising and the enforcement of the law, that such deceptions can be driven beyond the borders of our State.

FLOUR.

Manufacturers have at last realized the seriousness of violating the law in regard to labeling flour as to whether natural or bleached, and also the adulteration with foreign material. Then, too, our people are gradually realizing the fact that artificially whitened flour is not a natural product, and are grasping the idea of the value of using pure food products rather than pretty food products.

CORN MEAL.

Three hundred and ninety-one samples of corn meal have been examined during the past year, and quite a few have shown high acidity. This goes to show that manufacturers are still trying to dispose of poor qualities of corn for human consumption, and also that merchants have not yet realized the importance of keeping meal fresh. Corn meal should not be kept on hand longer than two or three weeks. When meal is made from corn slightly damaged, and packed in a warm place, deterioration will increase very rapidly. Good corn meal should be fresh and made from sound corn.

GRITS.

As usual, the grits sold in South Carolina has maintained its high standard. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that it is ground into larger particles than meal where the use of inferior grain might be detected. This also affords better penetration of air, retarding deterioration. It might also be due to the fact that grits are not kept on hand in such quantities and for such a length of time as meal.

CANNED GOODS.

The inspection of canned goods is important, owing to the fact that so often the cans have not been properly sealed or contain goods which have been improperly canned, causing what is known as "leaks" and "swells," and are, therefore, not only unfit for consumption but dangerous, to say nothing of the enormous amount of inferior products which are canned, being colored and preserved with chemicals in such a way as to completely deceive the consumer. This Department has only contempt for such unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers, and such violations are given the limit of the law.

DRUGS.

Carelessness and ignorance in the drug business are appalling. This is especially true in the manufacture of simple preparations. In order to correct this, one of the most important things to do is to require all drug stores to maintain a licensed pharmacist to fill all prescriptions. Many prescriptions are being filled by unlicensed druggists, and often the consumers are ignorant of this fact or do not realize the danger of such practice. Inspec-

tion of this nature will be more vigorous during the coming year, and violations will not be tolerated by the Department.

BEVERAGES.

South Carolina is being flooded with so-called soft drinks which contain from 1 per cent. to 18 per cent. alcohol. Almost every fruit stand and many grocery stores handle from one to a dozen brands of such products. As is shown by this report, the Department is doing everything possible to protect our people from such contemptible robbery, but unless adequate laws for the inspection of this class of goods be enacted, little can be done by the Department. Any drink carrying more than 1 per cent. alcohol should be considered an intoxicant, and the sale of same prohibited. Our people are spending thousands of dollars annually for such drinks, which are mostly water with a little coloring matter, sugar and alcohol. Why stop the sale of beer and sit still and allow such drinks as these to be sold by the wholesale, and the majority of them carrying from three to four times the amount of alcohol as is contained in beer?

CORN MEAL SAMPLES.

Number of times samples of corn meal were collected from the following towns in South Carolina during 1916:

Abbeville	3	Greenwood	5
Anderson	ĭ		ĭ
Aiken	ī		
Alcolu	ī	Heath Springs '	1
		Hodges	i
Barnwell	1		i
Bennettsville	7	Hartsville	
Batesburg	7		
Beaufort	2		1
Blackville	í	Jefferson	ī
Bishopville	8		_
Dishopvine	0	Kershaw	ī
691 1	_	Kingstree	T
Charleston	8		•
Chester	4		3
Camden	3	Liamai	3
Clinton	3		3
Conway	2	Lake City	3
Columbia	7	T 1	
Clover	2	Lowndesville	i
Chapin	1	Lacta	1
Cheraw	2		1
Calhoun Falls	2	Little Mountain	1
	_	30. 1	1
Darlington	2	Mai ion	1
Dovesville	Ţ	MCDee	2
Easley	1		4
	_	McCormick	i
Edgefield	1	Mayesville	T
Ellenton	1		
	_		2
Florence	1		6
Fountain Inn	1	Orangeburg	1
Q	~	701	
Georgetown	7		ļ
Greenville	T	Pomaria	5

Pageland 1 Port Royal 1 Prosperity 2	Summerton
Pacolet 1	Troy 1
Rock Hill 1 Ridgeway 3 Ridgeville 1	Union 1
_	Varnville 1
Seneca 6 Spartanburg 4 Sumter 11	Walhalla 2
Smyrna 1 Swansea 1	Winnsboro 4 estminster 1
Silverstreet	Walterboro 1 Waterloo 1
Scranton	Wagener 1 Woodruff 1

CORN MEAL.

Number of samples taken from the following manufacturers during 1916:

	Total.	Good.	Deficient.
Acme Milling Co., Talbott, Tenn	10	9	1
Acme Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky	14	10	4
Adluh Milling Co., Columbia, S. C	11	8	3
American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, Ind	2	2	0
Atlanta Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga	2	Ŏ	2
American Feed Milling Co., Asheville, N. C	2 6	2	ų
Boney & Harper Co., Wilmington, N. C	7	Þ	i
Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co., Baltimore, Md	6	9	á
Clark Milling Co., Augusta, Ga	Ã	2	X
Dahnke-Walker Milling Co., Union City, Tenn	7	Ž	ý
Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va	2	ĭ	ĩ
Davis, Andrews, Memphis, Tenn	ĩ	î	ñ
Eagle Roller Mills, Greenville, S. C	2	2	Ŏ
Ellenton Mills, Ellenton, S. C	ī	ī	ĭ
Freeman & Sons, Pickens, S. C	ī	ī	Ō
Fountain City Mill & Elevator Co., Augusta, Ga.	1	Ō	1
Gainsville Roller Mills, Gainsville, Ga	1	1	0
Hodapp Hominy Co., Seymour, Ind	1	1	. 0
Henderson Roller Mills, Monroe, N. C	1	1	Q.
Interstate Milling Co., Charlotte, N. C	2	2	0
Juliette Milling Co., Juliette, Ga	2	2	Q Q
Lexington Roller Mills, Lexington, Ky	1	1	9
Mayo Milling Co., Richmond, Va	2 2	1	1
Miner-Hilliard Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa	28	17	11
Model Mill Co., Johnson City, Tenn	3	2	11
Morris & Sheppard, Alexander, N. C Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn	32	21	11
Mountain City Milling Co., Chattanooga, Tenn Mountain City Milling Co., Greenville, S. C	3 2	-1	19
Newport Mill Co., Newport, Tenn		Ŕ	2
New Baden Milling Co., New Baden, Ill	7 2	2	ō
Piedmont Mills. The, Lynchburg, Va	7	ī	11 2 0 6 0 2
Pratt, Carroll, Bennettsville, S. C	i	ī	Ŏ
Seaboard Feed & Produce Co., Henderson, N. C.	4	2 2	2
Sears & Co. Circleville, Ohio	2	2	0
Shelton Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn	4	4	0
Statesville Flour Mill Co., Statesville, N. C	4	3	1
Smith & Co., J. Allen, Knoxville, Tenn	11	10	i
Talmadge Bros. Athens, Ga	4	õ	4
Town Creek Milling Co., Lenoir City, Tenn	ļ	1	Ų
Van Buren Mills, Nashville, Tenn	Ť	y	Ÿ.
Wade & Co., John, Memphis, Tenn		3 1	X
Watson, W. A., Greensboro, N. C	1	1	v

SUMMARY OF ANALYSES OF CORN MEAL.

Total	nümber		391
Total	number	of samples passed	239
Total	number	of samples condemned	152

CORN GRITS.

Number of times samples of corn grits were collected from the following towns during 1916:

Beaufort 1	Ritter 1
Columbia 1	Salley 1
Charleston 12	Summerville 3
Elloree 1	Sumter 2
Ferguson 1	Varnville 1
Georgetown 1	Walterboro 1
Kingstree 1	White Rock 1
Port Royal 1	Youngs Island 1

CORN GRITS.

Number of samples taken from the following manufacturers during 1916:

	Total.	Good.	Deficient.
American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, Ind	3	3	0
Boney & Harper, Wilmington, N. C	1	1	0
City Mills, Columbus, Ga	1	1	0
Dahnke-Walker Milling Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	6	0
Louisville Cereal Co., Louisville, Ky	3	3	0
Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn	6	6	0
New Baden Milling, New Baden, Ill	6	6	0
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill	1	1	0
Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo	2	2	Q
Shelton Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn	3	3	Õ
Trenton Milling Co., Trenton, Ill	2	2	0

SUMMARY OF ANALYSES OF CORN GRITS.

Total number of samples condemned	0 2
FLOUR.	
Total number official samples	7 5 2

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Number of samples of beverages submitted.....

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit for your approval this, the fourth annual report of Pure Food and Drug Inspection for the year ending December 31st, 1916.

I would respectfully again call your attention to the inadequacy of the present Pure Food and Drug Laws of South Carolina. These laws, after having been amended at different occasions, still need to be revised in order that adequate protection may be had for the human being.

The work of the inspectors again this year has been along the line to determine exactly what is needed in order that this law may become effective. In order to do this we have endeavored to work in close co-operation with the United States Pure Food and Drug officials. Your Chief Inspector, as well as the other inspectors, have made many points in the State in company with a United States inspector. Through this means we have been enabled to get the experience and advice of these officials and feel amply repaid for the time and expense. Practically all the samples of foods and medicines collected have been forwarded, on account of our collaborating commission as United States Pure Food and Drug inspectors to the United States Pure Food and Drug Laboratory at Savannah, Georgia. These officials by agreement have furnished to this Department their findings of all samples collected. In this way the dishonest manufacturer has been punished by seizure as well as criminal prosecution for shipping an adulterated or misbranded article in violation of the Federal laws.

In acknowledgment of the work that has been accomplished along this line the Department has been honored by two separate visits of the Chief, Eastern District, United States Pure Food and Drug Inspection, who brought with him the Chemist in Charge, State Co-operative Food and Drug Inspection. These two high officials have seen fit to compliment this Department on the efficient work done through this co-operative agreement between the two Departments.

We now feel that we are in position, having obtained first hand knowledge and advice of competent officials, to begin a rigid campaign against foods and medicines which have false and fraudulent claims as to the curative or therapeutic effects.

It might be well right here for the inspectors to suggest to you that an amendment to the Pure Food and Drug Laws be enacted which will prevent the advertisement and sale of many of the patent medicines which are being brought into this State by the carload. These medicines are without a doubt a fraud, the manufacturers advertising very extensively in the daily and county papers, making erratic claims which they would not dare to do on the label of the bottle.

Continuing our campaign against corn meal ground out of damaged whole-grain corn, the inspectors have been unusually active, collecting in all 391 samples of meal suspected, while the Laboratory found by chemical test only 69 samples to show acidity. All of these damaged samples were either promptly seized and destroyed or allowed to be shipped out of State in accordance with the discretion of the Commissioner.

We are glad to be able to report that the flour situation has been much improved. While a great deal of mixed flour, that is, a mixture of wheat and corn products, are being placed on the market, they have in every case been properly labeled. The inspectors have only been able to find three samples of flour which had been bleached that were not so labeled.

It has only been necessary for the inspectors to suggest to the merchants to discard canned goods when found to be damaged. Usually, this is a very easy matter to detect in canned goods by noticing whether or not the cans are swelled.

Your Feed Stuff Inspectors, who are charged by the Feed Stuff Act to assist in the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drug Act, in my opinion, should be congratulated for accomplishing such results as shown above. I trust that this branch of inspection has been carried out in such a manner as to meet with your approval.

Yours very truly,

S. M. SLOAN, Chief Inspector.

XIII.—SEED INSPECTION.

The real value of a State seed inspection law was forcefully illustrated this year. There being no Federal protection against inter-State traffic in adulterated seeds and seeds of little or no germinating power, had it not been for the State law and prompt and vigorous action thereunder in all parts of the State, and the enforcement of a regulation promptly promulgated as to Johnson grass seeds in so-called seed oats, thousands of farms in the State would have become infested this year with Johnson grass, under such circumstances a real pest, and many an acre planted to oats would have resulted in total losses of crop to farmers.

It has been the habit of our people to buy extensive supplies of Red Rust-Proof Oats from Texas, Oklahoma and other Western States each year. This year, when these shipments began to come in, it was speedily observed that the oats were of low germinating power, and that uniformly they carried from 1 per cent to 15 per cent of Johnson grass seed and other miscellaneous seeds. The Department immediately began a vigorous inspection of all shipments that could be reached, and, giving publicity to the situation, urged merchants to ask for inspection and get the seed examined before acceptance. As a result no end of shipments, even in carload lots, were held up, and were released only for shipment beyond the borders of the State, upon copy of the through bill of lading for such shipment being filed with the Department. In many instances, alleged high-grade oats were quoted at ridiculously low prices, this of itself indicating that the shippers were aware of what they were doing, but had no fear of consequences, in the absence of any Federal restriction. ously these shippers, and not a few home merchants, who hated to give up seemingly good profits, fought against interference by the State authorities, and asked to be allowed to sell the stuff for feed purposes. Owing to the fact that the germinating power of Johnson grass and weed seed would not be impaired by passage through the animal, and to the fact that the oats were shipped for seed, the Department refused to transfer the goods to the jurisdiction of the Feed laws, and waged the campaign of protection to the end.

There were many cases of this character, however, that necessarily escaped the attention of the Department and its inspectors, and now the Department is being asked by numerous merchants who ran the risk to aid them in securing redress from the shippers. They sold the seed to the farmers, and in many instances no crops are resulting, save crops of Johnson grass and weeds, and the farmers are very properly demanding redress of the merchants

The Department has been forced, of course, to advise all such that when they failed to ask inspection before acceptance of the seed, they let slip their only chance for protection; that their transactions were inter-State, and, there being no Federal protection, they have no redress against the shippers save by suit in the Federal Court, where the amount involved is sufficiently large to enable that Court to take jurisdiction.

No situation could have more strikingly illustrated the need of an adequate Federal law regulating the inter-State traffic in seeds. At present out-of-the-State "seedmen" have open sesame to use South Carolina for a dumping ground, and I venture the assertion that the losses of crops to those who purchased direct from "seed" houses in other States runs into the thousands of dollars annually. The Department is in a position to present the records of many actual cases, which are but typical.

One of the best of these foreign shippers of oats, in the midst of the campaign this season, wrote very frankly as follows:

"All of these oats that are not satisfactory in your State for seed we are sending to points outside of your State, and we trust that you will render us whatever assistance you can in getting this trouble straightened out. We are going to urge all of our customers in your State to buy nothing but the recleaned oats, and we wish the Commissioner in your State would urge the dealers there to get recleaned oats, as we appreciate the necessity of farmers planting nothing but the best grades of seeds.

"Texas this year is full of Johnson grass; in fact, the oats have more Johnson grass in them this season than I have ever known before. This resulted in the fact that our oats were put in the ground late, and the Johnson grass and oats ripened at the same time. Ordinarily the oats ripen a little ahead of the Johnson grass and the farmers are able to thresh their oats practically free of the grass for this reason."

The general work under the seed inspection Act is further dealt with in the subjoined reports.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures law is extremely defective in that no authority is given, as in other States, to seize and destroy "doctored" scales, and measures with false bottoms, etc., and in that no provision has ever been made to require the stamping of actual weights on packages of commodities sold at retail. Constant complaints of short weights in ice and groceries of various kinds come to the Department. The inspection of scales, gasoline measuring machines and containers, etc., is being prosecuted as thoroughly as possible, and in some instances platform scales have been tested and adjusted, but the protection afforded on weights and measures is not what it ought to be, and it cannot be until the laws are strengthened.

WEIGHTS OF CORN MEAL.

During the year a great deal of trouble was encountered with short weights of corn meal, and in each instance each sack was required to be brought to full weight before the goods were released.

The need for changing the law so as to provide one standard weight of package for both bolted and unbolted corn meal, so as to conform to the requirements in sister States, is pressing.

PACKAGES OF FLOUR.

With a view to avoiding complications under different State laws primarily, but really for the purpose of endeavoring to aid in the reduction of the rapidly increasing cost of living, as reflected in bread, owing to the shortness of the wheat crop. I have exercised authority vested in me under the Weights and Measures Act, and so amended the regulations as to sizes of packages of flour sold in the State as to permit the sale of packages of 98 pounds as well as 96 pounds.

The amendment issued reads as follows:

"Amendment to Regulation 8, 1913, under the Weights and Measures Act, issued in Bulletin No. 31, March, 1913:

"Amend Regulation 8 by adding thereto the following:

"It having been brought to my attention that there are conflicting laws in many of the States in which supplies of flour for this State originate, and through which they are handled, therefore, from December 2, 1916, henceforward, until further notice, it will be permissible to ship into this market and sell in cloth standard size packages of flour weighing either 96 or 98 pounds. In no other particular is the schedule of weights in this regulation altered or changed."

In North Carolina and Virginia, and in the Northwestern States the required sizes are 98s. Bakers use Spring Wheat flours almost exclusively, and that means that their supplies chiefly come from Kansas and Virginia. Large quantities designed for South Carolina are handled through Virginia.

A barrel of flour in this State, as elsewhere, must weigh 196 pounds by law, but it is generally shipped in half-barrel packages.

A barrel of flour will produce 330 pounds of dough, or 5,280 ounces. Bakers are now scaling their bread from 13 ounces to 11 ounces, but, taking the first figure as a unit, we would get from a barrel of flour exactly 400 five-cent loaves of bread, or a fraction over two loaves of bread for every pound of flour. If I had kept the 98-pound sack out, he would be short four pounds to the barrel, or a loss of eight five-cent loaves, or he would be getting 40 cents a barrel less for his product than the baker across the State line who uses the 98-pound sack.

This amendment helps the baker by eight five-cent loaves to the barrel, and puts them in a position to keep down the price to the consuming public. My action is intended to help both, but the public must insist on its rights.

What is said above would apply equally to the housekeeper buying a half-barrel sack of flour, but there are but few sales of family flour in so large packages.

CHIEF CHEMIST'S REPORT.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit for your approval this, the third annual, report from the State Laboratory on seed and grain, for the year ending December 31, 1916.

The inspection of agricultural seed as to purity and vitality is one of the most important lines of work in the Department, and has been clearly demonstrated as such during the past year. Thousands of bushels of oats have been shipped into South Carolina contaminated with Johnson grass, and if it had not been for the rigid inspection of the Department of Agriculture, there would have been hundreds of farmers who would have had their farms almost ruined with this grass. After once started on a farm, about the only way to destroy Johnson grass is by pasturing the land, and few farmers can afford to turn so large an acreage into pasture for two or three years. Therefore, it would have been an everlasting pest for them to fight.

The Department has also found quite a few seed with very low germinal qualities which were being offered for sale, and if they had been allowed to be sold for seed purposes, there would have been a number of our farmers who would have realized heavy losses, due to the ignorance or unscrupulousness of seed dealers.

I am glad to say that during the past year numbers of both farmers and seed dealers have realized its importance and have made use of the Department more than ever before, and I feel that during the coming year we will be able to render even better protection along this line—something so long needed.

OATS.

The fake oats that flooded our markets several years ago, containing enormous quantities of foreign seed, have almost completely disappeared from South Carolina. Shipments were found during the year, however, containing from 15 to 40 per cent. foreign seed, which goes to show how important inspection is in order that our farmers may be protected in such cases.

CORN.

The quality of corn shipped into South Carolina during the past year has surpassed any year since inspection was begun. During the entire year our inspectors have found it necessary to draw only seven official samples, and of this number only one had to be condemned by the Department. There is no State today receiving a better quality of corn than is being shipped into South Carolina, and this is entirely due to the rigid inspection by the Agricultural Department.

SEED.

Number of samples of seed taken from the following shippers during 1915:

	Total.	Good.	Deficient.
Adams Grain & Provision Co., Nashville, Tenn Adams Grain & Provision Co., Richmond, Va Augusta Grocery Co., Augusta, Ga Arrington & Co., Augusta, Ga	2	1	1
	1	1	0
	2	0	2
	1	0	2
Buist Co., Robert, Philadelphia, Pa Bluff City Grain Co., Memphis, Tenn Bates, R. J., Augusta, Ga Bewley Mills, Fort Worth, Texas Bussey & Cromwell, Augusta, Ga	1 4 1 2 1	1 3 0 0	0 1 1 2 1
Cowpens Grocery Co., Cowpens, S. C	2	1	1
	6	0	6
	1	1	0
	1	0	1
Dixie Grain & Hay Co., Nashville, Tenn	1	1	0
	1	0	1
	2	0	2
Greenwood Grocery Co., Greenwood, S. C	1	1	0
	7	3	4
	1	1	0
Hill & Co., Audley, Augusta, Ga Howe Grain & Mercantile Co., Howe, Texas. Hale & Co., J. R., Nashville, Tenn Hardison & Hardison, Wadesboro, N. C Hodgson & Co., Athens, Ga Horton & Co., J. B., Memphis, Tenn Hughes & McCoy, Howe, Texas. Harsh Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn	25 6 2 3 11	1 9 5 2 2 11 0 1	0 16 1 0 1 0
Jones Co., Fulmer, Norway, S. C. Jones, Chas. D., Memphis, Tenn. Jones, L. D., Memphis, Tenn. Jesup, Geo. L., Pompeii, Mich.	1 1 2 1	1 1 2 1	0 0 0
Kibler Co., J. W., Newberry, S. C	1	0	0
	5	3	2
Loewith Larson & Co., New York, N. Y	1 1 1	1 1 1	0 0
Mixson Seed Co., W. H., Charleston, S. C	5	5	0
	1	1	0
	1	1	0
	2	0	2
	1	0	1
Pittman & Harrison, Claremore, Okla	5	1	4
	5	8	2
	1	1	0
	1	1	0
Rose, Casewell F., Nashville. Tenn	3 1	3 1	0
South Carolina Raised. Seley-Farly Grain Co., Waco, Texas. Sadler Shelton, Whitesboro, Texas. Sunset Milling Co., Temple, Texas. Satcher & Nixon, Augusta, Ga. Smith Bros., Augusta, Ga.	1	1	0
	1	0	1
	1	0	1
	1	0	1
	1	0	1
Tennessee Grain Co Nashville, Tenn	2 2	2 2	O -
Wood-Stubbs Co., Louisville, Ky	1	1	0
	1	1	0
	3	0	8:

SUMMARY OF SEED. Total number of official samples..... 154 Samples of oats..... Samples of wheat..... Samples of rye..... Samples of rape..... Samples of beans..... Samples of vetch..... Samples of clover..... Samples of rye grass..... Samples of Bermuda grass...... Number of samples of oats containing Johnson grass..... 64 Number of samples of seed submitted by farmers and merchants...... FEED OATS. Number of samples taken from the following shippers during Deficient. Total. Good. Adams Grain & Provision Co., Charlotte, N. C..... Adams Grain & Provision Co., Nashville, Tenn.... 8 Coffer, J. H., Norfolk, Va...... 1 1 0 Gillette Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.... Jones, Chas. D., Nashville, Tenn..... 1 1 Logan & Co., Nashville, Tenn.....Lipe, Raymond P., Toledo, Ohio..... Rose, Caswell E., Nashville, Tenn..... 2 0 0 Tennessee Oklahoma Grain Co., Memphis, Tenn.... Tennessee Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn..... Tate, W. R., Nashville, Tenn..... No shipper given..... 1 0 SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF OATS. Total number of samples..... 42 21 Total number of samples passed...... Total number of samples deficient..... Number of times samples of oats were collected from the following towns during 1916:

Anderson

Abbeville

Charleston Easley 1

Eutawville

Edgefield

Gaffney
Heath Springs
Honea Path

Kershaw

1

3

1

Leesville	2	Ridgeway	1
		Starr Sumter Saluda Simpsonville West Union Woodruff Walterboro	4

CORN.

Number of samples taken from the following manufacturers during 1916:

	Total.	Good.	Deficient.
Bluff City Grain Co., Memphis, Tenn	1	1	0
Coffer & Co., J. H., Norfolk, Va	1	1	0
Gillette Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn	1	0	1
Overman Williamson Co., Richmond, Va	1	1	0
Phillips, Patterson & Co., Richmond, Va		1	Ó
Tennessee Oklahoma Grain Co., Memphis, Tenn	Ĩ	1	Ó
Zoin & Co., S., Louisville, Ky	1	1	1

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF CORN.

Total number of official samples	7
Total number of samples passed	6
Total number of samples deficient	1
Special samples of corn	8

Respectfully submitted,
A. C. SUMMERS,
Chief Chemist.

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.:

Dear Sir—In addition to their various other duties, the Commercial Feed Stuff Inspectors are charged with the important duty of enforcing the Seed Inspection Law. This branch of inspection is, perhaps, equally important to the farmers of the State as any other branch of the State Government. While the present law could be greatly improved upon by some slight amendments, we feel that a great deal of good has been accomplished.

We feel by the inspection of seed oats alone and the consequent condemnation of large quantities of "seed oats" by the Department, that the farmers of the State have been saved in dollars and cents, to say nothing of keeping their farms free of the noxious Johnson grass seed, more than the total amount of all inspection of the various branches of this Department. Altogether, the inspectors this season have stopped the sale of thousands of bushels

of Texas Red Rust Proof seed oats shipped into this State from Texas. These oats contain from 1 to 20 per cent. Johnson grass seed. The season in Texas this year was such that the oats and the Johnson grass matured at the same time.

A great many merchants contracted for large quantities of seed oats from other States at a much cheaper price than they could purchase good seed at home, and did not take proper precaution to have these oats guaranteed to them to come within the South Carolina law for purity and germination. In consequence of this the Department, to protect the planter, was forced to order these oats out of the State.

In addition to oats, the inspectors have found several lots of adulterated wheat and barley. These containing a good percentage of wild onion seed.

In their rounds of inspection, the inspectors have endeavored to broadcast the information to merchants and farmers, warning them to purchase only guaranteed seed from reliable houses. When a shipment of seed arrives, these parties were advised to send a small sample into this Department for a purity and germination test before accepting. In this way the Department has been able to perform much more effective work, and the farmer has been brought in closer touch with the Department.

We would earnestly suggest to you for your consideration that the Seed Inspection Law be so amended as to give you the same power and rights as you now have with the Commercial Feed Stuffs Law.

Very truly yours,

S. M. SLOAN, Chief Inspector.

XIV.—STATE EXHIBITS.

The State exhibit property, of which the Commissioner of Agriculture is the custodian under the law, has been materially added to during the year, and it is ready at any time to be set up for display. It is still housed in the State Building at the State Fair Grounds, and is given attention at times throughout the year.

This year the property has only been used for exhibit at the State Fair and at a number of the county fairs held in the State, these last displays being made under the special Act governing the sending of educational exhibits to such county fairs as want and apply for them.

The property has not been sent out of the State to any exhibition during the year. The State is asked, however, during February to make an exhibit at the Southeastern Land Show at Atlanta, Ga., and in the fall of 1917 to make a mineral exhibit at the Chemical Exposition in New York City.

At the State Fair of 1916 the Department presented one of the most comprehensive education exhibits it has made in recent years, and the attractiveness of the display was greatly augmented by the handsome display of road models loaned by the United States Office of Public Roads, and by the handsome enlarged and accurate model of the boll weevil loaned by the United States Bureau of Entomology.

Below is appended the report as to the exhibits sent to the county fairs:

Columbia, S. C., December 31, 1916.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

Dear Sir: Applications for the State Exhibits were made by the following Fair Associations: Tri-County Fair, Batesburg; Chesterfield County Fair, Marion County Fair, and Lee County Fair.

The principal features of the exhibits this year were the demonstration of the boll weevil by illustrations and models; large road models showing the many methods of road building and maintenance; a complete series of charts covering all phases of agriculture and exhibits showing the work of the several bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

November 7-10—Tri-County Fair, Batesburg. The State Exhibit, the first shown at this fair, was the center of attraction and there were many comments as to its completeness, and the object lessons it brought to the people of the State. Much interest was manifested in the boll weevil exhibit. The road building section attracted many and the fair officers expressed themselves as more than pleased that they had been able to give to their patrons so many object lessons. Inspector J. P. Selby was in charge and at all times ready to answer questions and give information.

November 8-11—Chesterfield County Fair at Chesterfield. The State Exhibit was shown at this fair for the first time. Over ten thousand people visited this fair and much interest was taken by the visitors in the State Exhibit; especially was the method of oil, feed, and food inspection favorably commented upon. A feature of this fair, which I desire to call to your attention, was the most excellent exhibits made by the County Girls' Community Clubs, exhibits and the individual farm exhibits, which showed the wonderful agricultural possibilities of Chesterfield County. Inspector W. S. Bonner was in charge and at all times was ready to explain the exhibits and give information.

November 8-10—Marion County Fair at Marion. The State Exhibit with many additions was the center of attraction for the second time at this fair. The boll weevil and good roads sections attracted thousands and were highly commented on for completeness and for the lessons brought to the people of Marion. The gasoline and kerosene exhibits were of much interest to all users of these products. The exposure of the frauds in patent medicines was freely commented on and much credit given the Department for its endeavor to rid the State of all quack preparations. The officers of the Marion County Fair are now at work on new plans for the next fair. The grounds are to be enlarged and more buildings erected. Inspector J. H. Woodward was in charge and gave interesting explanations of the many features of the exhibits.

November 29-December 2—Lee County Fair at Bishopville. This being the first fair ever held in Lee County the attendance was large. The State Exhibit attracted much attention and the

visitors studied everything in the exhibit, especially the boll weevil exhibit, in which all were highly interested. The good roads section, which showed the methods of building and maintaining roads, was carefully studied and commented upon for its completeness and the lessons taught. The general exhibit of gasoline and kerosene inspection and exposure of patent medicine frauds met with general approval. The officers of the association were high in their praise of the State Exhibit and the many interesting features it presented. The Exhibit was in charge of Mr. Nathan Burkett.

The following amounts show the cost to each Fair, the same being the actual expenses incurred from the time the exhibits left Columbia until their return to the warehouse:

Batesburg Fair	.\$40.25
Chesterfield Fair	. 55.35
Marion Fair	. 72.73
Bishopville Fair	. 37.68

The general opinion of the officers of the several Fairs when exhibits were installed, was that the State Exhibits were a most interesting and instructive feature of the Fairs.

I personally installed and arranged all movements of the exhibits, having as my assistant Mr. Nathan Burkett. I desire to return my thanks to the officials of the Southern Railway, Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line for the assistance given me in making quick and easy movements of the State property.

Yours very truly,

JAS. D. LEE, Superintendent State Exhibits.

XV.—OIL AND GASOLINE.

One of the best and most thoroughly enforced laws on the statute books of South Carolina is the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection Act. This is the only State in the Union wherein the purchaser gets gasoline when he buys gasoline, and not naphtha under the name of gasoline. In 1915 a total of 7,526,018 gallons of gasoline were sold in the State, and this year the gallonage has been much larger.

During the year there have been but few troubles in the enforcement of this law. There was some excitement during the year over the wave of high prices that swept over the entire country, and at one time the independent jobbing companies found it difficult to get supplies, but this difficulty soon passed. At the close of the year the situation is uniformly excellent and a higher quality of material than ever is being shown by all shipments.

During the spring, to ascertain what sister States were getting, the Commissioner, accompanied by an inspector, passed through most of these States by motor, securing regular market material samples, and the results speak for themselves.

When our Inspection Act first went into effect I realized very quickly that Beaume gravity meant practically nothing, and that there was but one test that could be applied that would give any accurate result in the matter of gasoline. I did not hesitate, the law having given me authority to do so, to establish a standard, and I did so upon a residue basis, making the maximum residue not more than 8.0% at 150 degrees C. At first the various oil companies claimed that they could not live up to the standard. Fortunately all of this material, or practically all of it, that comes into this State comes in through the main port in barges, and we were in a position to handle the situation absolutely. We very quickly found that the standard could be met, and from that day on the standard has been met. So far as I know South Carolina is the only State in which when you buy gasoline you get it, and not naphtha.

In order to make a comparison with the conditions in other States, during the week of May 8, I had samples drawn at a good many points in other States, and at twenty-nine stations in South Carolina, and the following data is of interest:

	Price Pd.		Residue		
Sample Drawn At	Per Gal.	Manufacturer.	Per Cent.	Gravity.	Remarks.
Southern Pines, N. C	.26	Standard	16.2	60—	Naphtha
Fredericksburg, Va	.26	Standard	13.3	62	Naphtha
Washington, D. C	.26	Unknown	17.0	61	Naphtha
Alexandria, Va	.26	Standard	29.5	58	Naphtha
Petersburg, Va	.26	Standard	12.0	61—	Naphtha
South Hill, Va		Standard	13.5	61—	Naphtha
Apex, N. C		Texas	21.0	61	Naphth a
Durham, N. C		Indian	24.0	60	Naphtha
Rockingham, N. C		Gulf	13.5	63	Naphtha
Gastonia, N. C		Texas	20.0	64	Naphtha
Gastonia, N. C		Техав	49.0	63	Naphtha
Asheville, N. C		Standard	18.5	60—	Naphtha
Hendersonville, N. C		Texas	33.0	62	Naphtha
Augusta, Ga		Peoples	17.0	62	Naphtha
Augusta, Ga	.26	Peoples	14.2	62	Naphtha
29 Stations in S. C	.26 1/2	All Companies	5.99	• • • •	Gasoline

Although we have maintained this standard, and material carrying even not more than 4.0% of residue is frequently delivered in this State.

Noting the figures as to Beaume gravity it will be seen that not infrequently very high Beaume accompanies a mixture that is \$50.0% kerosene.

The reports of the Chief Inspector and the Chief Chemist attached will show how thoroughly and effectively the oil and gasoline inspection work is done.

CHIEF CHEMIST'S REPORT.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit this, the fourth annual report from the State Laboratory on petroleum oils for the year ending December 31, 1916.

When this law was first enacted there was such keen opposition by the oil representatives that at times I was almost convinced that such a law would be detrimental to many, if not all, oil companies in regard to their business in South Carolina. This was due to the fight put up by the oil companies and also to the fact that there was no similar law in any other State. Nevertheless, after your untiring efforts in convincing the Legislature of the merits of such a law and influencing the passage of same, I determined to see if this law would be of any service in protecting our people from being imposed upon with inferior petroleum products. After observing for three years the qualities of gasoline offered for sale in South Carolina as compared with that offered for sale in adjoining States, I feel free to say, without fear of contradiction by any one conscientious in his views,

that there has never been a law enacted in this State that has meant more to our people in the way of protection than the petroleum oil law.

GASOLINE.

We have examined over 2,700 samples of gasoline during the past year, representing every shipment sent into South Carolina, and in only a few cases did we find any violation of the law, and in such cases the deficiency was immediately corrected by the manufacturer at a cost, in some cases, of many dollars. Our inspectors, from time to time, have submitted samples of gasoline purchased from cars being shipped into other States, and also from gasoline being offered for sale in other States, and in every case it was found to be far inferior to the South Carolina gasoline. In almost every case it contained from 14 to 40 per cent. of kerosene and heavy oils. This alone shows what the law means to our people, for if they did not have such protection, they, too, would be buying a mixture of gasoline and kerosene at gasoline prices. Furthermore, an oil representative stated to the writer that gasoline shipped into South Carolina was re-distilled in order to meet South Carolina inspection, and also that it contained less kerosene and heavy oils than gasoline shipped into other States. This statement corroborates our findings.

In regard to the analysis of gasoline, I wish to say that the simpler tests made, such as gravity, sulphur, acid, etc., are of minor importance, and while they are useful in determining the quality of gasoline, they do not compare in importance to main tests, such as fractional distillation. Many cases show high gravity gasoline to be superior in quality to low gravity gasoline and vice versa. The gravity depends upon the field from which it is mined and whether from asphalt or paraffin basis, and for this reason a gravity test alone would mean nothing as to the quality of the gasoline. Therefore, I feel that our fractional examination is the only true test as to its quality.

During the past year we have received better co-operation from both the oil companies and the retail dealers than ever before, and I believe our people are beginning to appreciate your untiring efforts in the enforcement of this law.

KEROSENE.

The examination of over 900 samples of kerosene shows that this product has met with the requirements in every respect during the entire year. In a very few cases samples have shown slight deficiencies, but the Department was convinced that there was no intentional violation on the part of the oil companies, and, therefore, such deficiencies were not considered serious. While this product has been practically up to the standard during the entire year, it in no way means that such inspection is not necessary, for the allowing of a small amount of gasoline to find its way into a tank of kerosene through carelessness or ignorance might cause the death of a number of innocent people, and, therefore, I feel that this inspection is of as great or even greater importance than the inspection of gasoline.

During the past year I have been convinced that our standard can be met without working a hardship upon the oil companies, and, therefore, have no recommendation to make at the present in regard to any change in the present law.

NAPHTHA.

Naphtha is a substitute for gasoline and carries from 8.1 per cent. to 50 per cent. of kerosene and heavy oils. When one buys naphtha he has no idea of the quality of such product, and in so doing must remember that it is made of an indefinite mixture of gasoline, kerosene and heavy oils. Therefore, if one wishes to use such a product, it would be far better to purchase gasoline and kerosene and make such a mixture as desired and at a much less cost than by buying naphtha.

SAMPLES OF GASOLINE.

Number of samples of gasoline collected from the following towns during the year 1916:

•		
Abbeville	14	Charleston 91
Aiken	30	00
Allendale	15	Chester 26
Anderson	37	Chesterfield 2
Augusta. Ga	3	Clinton 10
Bamberg	27	Clio 6
	ĩ8	20
Barnwell		Clover 10
Batesburg	19	Columbia 163
Beaufort	12	Conway
Belton	īō	Cottageville 2
	33	D11
Bennettsville		Darlington 32
Bishopville	20	Denmark 13
Blacksburg	1	Dillon 22
Blackville	23	Easlev 10
71	ĩ	Deathana
	ī	
Bowling Green	1	Edgefield
Branchville	14	Ehrhardt 2
Brightsville	1	Ellenton 4
D	$\mathbf{\dot{2}}$	77117 - 44
		Elliott 3
Camden	25	Elloree 3
Cameron	4	Estill 19
Carlisle	ī	Eutawville
0	1	
Cayce	1	Fairfax 14

Florence	39	Nichols 1
Fort Mill	1	North 14
Fort Motte	3	North Augusta
Fountain Inn	1	North Charleston 101
Furman	2	Olar 1
Gaffney	22	Orangeburg 48
Gastonia, N. C	$-\bar{2}$	Osborne 1
Georgetown	17	Pageland 7
Graniteville	3	Pages Mill 1
Grav Court	1	Parlers 1
Greeleyville	Ž	Pelion
	5	Doloro
Green Pond		Pelzer 2
Greenville	41	Pendleton 1
Greenwood	38	Pickens 2
Greer	6	Pledmont 1
	5	Pleasant Valley
Hampton		rieasant vaney
Hardeeville	2	Port Royal
Harleyville	1	Poston 1
Hartsville	18	Reevesville
Heath Springs	-ž	Ridgeland
	$\tilde{2}$	Dida Garina
Heminway		Ridge Spring 2
Holly Hill	8	Ridgeland 13 Ridge Spring 2 Ridgeville 3
Honea Path	9	Ridgeway
Inman	1	Ritter 1
Islandton	ī	Rock Hill
	2	
Iva		
Johnston	15	Rowesville 1
Jonesville	2	Salley 3
Jordan	1	Saluda 6
Kershaw	3	Scotia 1
	11	
Kingstree		Seneca
Kline	1	Sharon 2 Shelton 2 Simpsonville 1
Lake City	14	Shelton 2
Lamar	3	Simpsonville 1
Lancaster	14	Smoaks 1
	13	
Landrum		
Lanes	4	Springfield 4
Latta	1	Summerton 5 Summerville 2 Sumter 48
Laurens	30	Summerville 2
Leesville	3	Sumter 48
Lena	4	Swansea 2
Lexington	7	St. George 8
Liberty	1	St. Matthews
Lodge	2 7	Timmonsville
Loris	7	Trenton 4
Lucknow	i	Union
Lydia	1	Varnville
Lvnchburg	1	Wagener 17
Manning	47	Walhalla 5
Marion	13	Walterboro
McBee	1	
		Wallenville
McColl	12	Westminster 2
McCormick	5	Williston 5
Meggetts	7	Winnsboro 7
Miley	i	Woodruff 8
Moncks Corner	i	Warrenville 2 Westminster 2 Williston 5 Winnsboro 7 Woodruff 8 Yemassee 7
Mullins	18	
Newberry	22	York 6

Samples of gasoline collected from the following companies during the year 1916:

	Total.	Good.	Deficient.
Standard Oil Co., New Jersey	. 554	550	4
Gulf Refining Co., Jacksonville, Fla	. 519	430	89
The Texas Co., Port Arthur, Texas		493	30
Phoenix Refining Co., Sand Springs, Okla	. 39	39	Ö
Southern States Oil Co., Aiken, S. C	. 2 2	22	Ó
Charleston Oil Co., Charleston, S. C	. 15	15	0
Germania Refining Co., Oil City, Pa	. 14	11	3
Cape Fear Oil Co., Wilmington, N. C	. 15	6	9
Peoples Oil Co., North Augusta, S. C	. 10	6	4
Gulf Refining Co., Pa	. 9	9	0
Filtered Oil Co., Allendale, S. C	. 9	9	0
Petroleum Oil Co., Anderson, S. C		6	0
Southern States Oil Co., Barnwell, S. C		6	0
Emery Manufacturing Co., Bradford, Pa		4	0
Wm. Robinson & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md		2	2
Peoples Oil Co., Denmark, S. C		3	0
Sapulpa Refining Co., Sapulpa, Okla	. 4	3	1

Southern States Oil Co., Johnston, S. C. E. S. Redd, Wagener, S. C. D. B. Plunkett & Son, Alken, S. C. Union Petroleum Co., Chicago, Ill. Titusville Oil Works, Titusville, Pa. Economy Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Lake Park Refining Co., Sapulpa, Okla. J. B. Cushman Sons, Alken, S. C. Jenkins Auto Specialty Co., Sumter, S. C. Motor Fuel Co., Sapulpa, Okla. Peoples Oil Co., McCormick, S. C. Union Petroluem Co., Wellsville, N. Y. Penn Oil Products Co., Eidridge, Pa. Summer Bros. Co., Newberry, S. C. Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Peoples Oil Co., Florence, S. C. Constantine Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla. Caddo Oil Refinery, Shreveport, La. R. E. G. Oil Co., Florence, S. C. Peoples Oil Co., Columbia, S. C. Peoples Oil Co., Columbia, S. C. Peoples Oil Co., Columbia, S. C. Peoples Oil Co., Greenville, S. C. Cosden Co., Tulsa, Okla. No manufacturer given.	Total 3 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Good. 32 21 12 20 11 11 11 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Deficient. 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
	1834	1674	160
Total number of samples collected			1674 160 49 6
Abbeville 6 Easley Aiken 13 Eastove Allendale 4 Fdgefiel Anderson 25 Ellenton Bamberg 7 Elloree Barnwell 4 Estill Batesburg 9 Futawvi Beaufort 6 Fairfax Belton 5 Fercuson Bennettsville 16 Florence Bishopville 4 Fort Mo Blacksburg 1 Fort Mo Blackville 7 Fountain Branchville 7 Furman	r d		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Cades 1 Georget Camden 10 Givhans Cameron 1 Granitet Carlisle 2 Gray Co Carleston 43 Greenvil Cheraw 15 Greenwo Chester 20 Greer Chesterfeld 3 Hamptor Clinton 4 Harleyvi Cilo 2 Hartsvil Columbia 48 Heath Conway 12 Heminor	own ville ville ille le ood lile le springs		13 11
Dillon 13 Inman			1

Jacksonboro Johnston Jonesville	1 5 1	Perry 1 Pickens 2 Pledmont 1
Kershaw	2 5	Ridgeland 6 Ridgeville 3 Ridgeway 2
Lake City	6 1	Rock Hill 17
Lancaster Lanes Latta Latta Laurens Lena Lexington Loris Lowrys	11 2 1 15 2 2 6	St. George 4 St. Matthews 9 Salters 1 Saluda 5 Scotia 1 Seneca 22 Simpsonville 3 Spartanburg 31
Lydia	ī	Springfield 1 Sumter 23
Manning Marion McBee	16 6 1	Trenton 1
McColl	2 6	Union 17
Meggetts Moncks Corner Mullins	2 1 7	Vance 1 Varnville 1
Nelson Newberry North North Augusta North Charleston Orangeburg Osborne	1 12 7 17 37 18	Wagener 6 Walhalla 2 Walterboro 4 West Union 1 Williston 4 Winnsboro 6 Woodford 1 Woodruff 6
PagelandPelzerPendleton	3 1 1	Yemassee 3 Yonges Island 6 York 8

Samples of kerosene collected from the following companies during the year 1916:

Standard Oil Co., New Jersey. Gulf Refining Co., Jacksonville, Fla. The Texas Co., Port Arthur, Texas Peoples Oil Co., North Augusta, S. C. g. Cape Fear Oil Co., Wilmington, N. C. Germania Refining Co., Oil City, Pa. Charleston Oil Co., Charleston, S. C. Indian Refining Co., Sapulpa, Okla. Petroleum Oil Co., Anderson, S. C. Standard Oil Co., Kentucky. Peoples Oil Co., Denmark. Filtered Oil Co., Allendale, S. C. Southern States Oil Co., Wagener, S. C. Peoples Oil Co., Lake City. Caddo Oil Refinery, Shreveport, La. Peoples Oil Co., McCormick, S. C. Union Petroleum Oil Co., Chicago, Il. Louisiana Oil Refinery Co., Shreveport, La. Southern States Oil Co., Alken, S. C. Penn Oil Products Co., Eldridge, Pa. Union Petroleum Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Petroleum Oil Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Peoples Oil Co., North, S. C. Casden & Co., Tulsa, Okla. Cudahy Refining Co., Chicago, Ill. Yonges Island Oil Co., Yonges Island, S. C. No manufacturer given.	2321755544432222221111111111120	Good. 379 232 231 1. 55 4 4 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Deficient. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	918	916	2

SUMMARY.

Total	number	of	samples collected 8	18
Total	number	of	samples passed	16
Total	number	of	samples condemned	2
Total	number	of	special samples	2

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. SUMMERS, Chief Chemist.

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: At the end of the fourth year of oil and gasoline inspection in this State, I beg herewith to submit to you, as customary, this, the annual report of the work of the inspectors for the year.

INSPECTORS.

Practically all the work of the inspection on the road has been accomplished by the two very efficient oil inspectors and the Department's resident inspector located at the port of Charleston. The two regular inspectors make a complete round of the State at intervals of every three weeks, collecting samples at all oil tank and drum stations, as well as collecting samples here and there from small oil store tanks and filling stations. The resident inspector located in Charleston holds himself ready to meet and collect samples coming in by barge to that port, as well as covering his coastal territory. The writer, in addition to his other duties, holds himself ready to make any point in the State to make any necessary investigations or collect samples.

INSPECTION.

The activities of the inspectors can readily be determined by the following:

C	
Number of cities or towns visited	1,306
Number of samples of gasoline collected	1,834
Number of samples of kerosene collected	918
Number of samples of naphtha collected	4
Number of stop orders on gasoline issued	160
Number of stop orders on kerosene issued	2

The method of inspection as adopted in this State has proved very satisfactory. It is my firm belief that this State, by its ever alert watchfulness, has placed an absolute ban on low grade gasolines and oils. In a recent conversation with one of the head officials of a large oil company I was informed that the State of South Carolina was getting a much higher grade of gasoline than any other State of the Union and compared the gasoline coming into this State with the high grade product being sold to some of the nations now at war for the use in their aeroplanes. Another oil salesman from a Western State, representing a large independent company, upon having some trouble with one or two shipments into this State, visited this office to get a first hand knowledge of this State's laws and requirements. leaving he voluntarily expressed his opinion that this State, not only had an oil and gasoline law that was effective, but that the inspectors were very active in the discharge of their duties.

GASOLINE VS. NAPHTHA.

On account of some criticism and confusion over the sale of gasoline in this State as compared with other States, it might be well to briefly treat on the branding and sale of gasoline and naphtha (a low grade gasoline) in this State. Some of the small, independent companies, I learn, have made the statement that they could not buy and sell what is commonly known as Georgia gasoline in this State, that the restrictions thrown around the sale of gasoline placed the independent companies under a serious disadvantage as compared with our border States.

This kind of statement is without foundation, as the present requirements for the product "gasoline" are:

Residue—Not more than 8 per cent. at 150 degrees C.

Distillation-Not less than 25 per cent. at 110 degrees C.

Flash Test-Not more than 32 degrees F.

The residue minimum fixed carries with it the specific gravity, and, therefore, no minimum of standard gravity is specially fixed.

All gasoline sold within this State has to come up to the above standards, but should any oil company or individual desire to sell products coming below this standard, all they have to do is to brand this product "naphtha." By this required branding, all individuals and oil companies are placed on an equal basis from a competitive standpoint, and all consumers of the State are

assured by looking at the labeling that they are getting just exactly what they are buying. Then if the consumer wants to buy a cheaper product, let him ask for and receive "naphtha" (a low grade gasoline). This product has been offered for sale from time to time since this law went into effect, but invariably for only a short time.

KEROSENE.

Practically no trouble has occurred in the inspection of kerosene this year. In all but one or two cases, which will be reported by the laboratory, we have found this class of product coming up to the State standards. However, the inspectors are continuing to keep up active inspection and are collecting samples of each shipment into this State.

OIL REGISTRATIONS.

Name of Company.	Location.	Name of Product Registered.
Ball, Chas. E	Savannah, Ga	.Crown Gasoline. Fireproof Oil.
Charleston Oil Co	.Charleston, S. C	.Sun-Light Oil (Kerosene).
Cape Fear Oil Co	.Wilmington, N. C	Gasoline Water White 150° F. T. Oil. Prince White 150° F. T. Oil. Gasoline. 300° F. T. Oil for Railroads only. Signal Oil for Railroads only.
Caddo Oil Refinery	.Shreveport, La	
Casden & Co		. Kerosene. Naphtha. Gasoline
Campion, J. F	.Tulsa, Okla	.60/61 Gravity Straight Run Gasoline not over 8% residue at 150°.
Douglass, John W,	Allendale, S. C	. Gasoline. Kerosene. Naphtha.
Economy Oil Co	.Charleston, S. C	. Gasoline. Kerosene.
Emery Mfg. Co	.Bradford, Pa	. Gasoline. Kerosene.
Freedom Oil Works	.Freedom, Pa	. Kerosene.
Germania Refining Co	Oil City, Pa	Gasoline. . 150° Water White 47° to 49°. Gasolines. Naphtha.
Gulf Refining Co	. Atlanta, Ga	. Carolina Kerosene. Radium (Kerosene). "That Good Gulf Gasoline." Naphtha.
Indian Refining Co	. Columbia, S. C	Starlight Burning Cil Color: Prime White. Bluegrass Burning Cil Color: Water White. Indian Fancy Burning Cil Color: Water White. Royal Gasoline.
Lubric Oil Co., The	.Cleveland, Ohio	.Vulcan Gasoline. Naphtha.
Lake Park Refining Co	• • •	. Gasoline.
Peoples Oil Co	Augusta, Ga	. Gasoline.
Petroleum Products Sales Co.		Kerosene.

Name of Company. Location.	Name of Product Registered.
Phoenix Refining CoTulsa, Okla Pennsylvania Oil Products	"Top Notch" Gasoline. "Top Notch" Naphtha.
Pennsylvania Oil Products	"Top Notch" Kerosene.
Refining CoEldred, Pa	Elarea Napatha.
Petroleum Oil CoAnderson, S. C	Haymaker—Waterwhite Kerosene.
rettoleum on co	Naphtha.
	tal Oil.
The Red "C" Oil Mfg. CoBaltimore, Md	Oils: Auro White, Auro Red,
	Gasolines: Mechanical, Commercial, Premium, Speedway, Ben-
Robinson, Wm. C. & Son CoBaltimore, Md	zine"Naphtha," a petroleum product for use in gasoline engines.
	150° Water White Oil. Brilliant Illuminating Oil.
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)Baltimore, Md	Water White Oil
	Prime White Oil (Kerosene Oil).
	(Kerosene Oil). Standard White Oil
•	(Kerosene Oll).
	Aladdin Security Oil (Kerosene Oil).
	Diamond White Oil
	Long Time Burner Oil
	(Kerosene Oil). Long Time Burner Oil (Kerosene Oil). Mineral Seal Oil
•	(Induminating Oil).
	Deodorized Gasoline (Gasoline).
	Standard Motor Gasoline (Gasoline).
	Engine Distillate
	(Naphtha). Petroleum Refined Oil
	(Kerosene Oil). Deordorized Naphtha
	(Naphtha).
· ·	Standard Oil Company Lantern Oil (Illuminating Oil).
Standard Oil Co. (Ky.)Louisville, Ky	Water White 150°. Fireproof Oil (Brand for Water
	Deugorizeg Gasoline.
	Crown Gasoline (Brand for De- odorized Gasoline). Engine Gasoline.
Southern States Oil Co., J. B.	VM&P Naphtha.
Southern States Oil Co., J. B. Cushman's Sons, PropAiken, S. C	
Sapulpa Refining CoSapulpa, Okla	Kerosene. Gasoline. Naphtha.
Titusville Oil Works, TheTitusville, Pa	Gasoline, Naphtha,
United Refining CoWarren, Pa	. Naphtha. Gasoline.
Union Petroleum CoPhiladelphia, Pa	Illuminating Oil. . Gasoline. Naphtha. Kerosene.
GASOLINE AND OIL STATIONS.	•
Location. Tank Stations.	Drum Stations.
Abbeville Standard Oil Company	
The Texas Company AikenStandard Oil Company	•••••••
Southern States Oil Co D. B. Plunkett AndersonStandard Oil Company	

Location.	Tank Stations.	Drum Stations.
Allandala	The Texas Company	••
Bamberg	Standard Oil Company	Gulf Refining Co.
Batesburg	The Texas Company. Petroleum Oil Company. Filtered Oil Company. Standard Oil Company. Southern States Oil Co. Guif Refining Company. Standard Oil Company.	••
Belton	.Standard Oil Company	Gulf Refining Co.
Blackshner	Guil Renning Company	••
Blackville Branchville	Standard Oil Company. Gulf Refining Company. The Texas Company. Standard Oil Company. Standard Oil Company. Standard Oil Company. Standard Oil Company. The Texas Company.	· · · ·
Camden	Standard Oil Company The Texas Company	· ·
	The Texas Company. Gulf Refining Company. Standard Oll Company.	
Cheraw	Standard Oil Company. Gulf Refining Company. Standard Oil Company. The Texas Company.	• •
Chester	The Texas CompanyGulf Refining CompanyStandard Oil Company	••
Clinton	Standard Oil Company	Gulf Refining Co.
Columbia	The Texas Company. Standard Oil Company. The Texas Company. Gulf Refining Company.	••
	Gulf Refining Company Peoples Oil Company Indian Refining Company	••
		A. T. Collins Co.
Darlington	Standard Oll Company. Gulf Refining Company. Peoples Oll Company. Standard Oll Company.	••
Dillon	Standard Oil Company The Texas Company	
Estill	Standard Oil Company The Texas Company Guif Refining Company Filtered Oil Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company Peoples Oil Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company	Gulf Refining Co.
Edgefield	Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company	••
Elliott	.Stundard Oil Company	Standard Oil Co.
Ellenton	Southern States Oil Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company.	. .
Piorence	Peoples Oil Company R. E. G. Oil Company The Texas Company	•
Fort Mill	The Texas Company	••
Furman	Standard Oil Company	Standard Oil Co.
Greenville	Standard Oil Company	• • • •
Greenville	R. E. G. Oil Company The Texas Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company Gulf Refining Company The Texas Company The Texas Company Standard Oil Company The Texas Company The Texas Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company	· · · ·
Greenwood	Standard Oil Company The Texas Company	· · · · · ·
Greer	The Texas Company. Gulf Refining Company. Standard Oil Company. Standard Oil Company. Standard Oil Company. Standard Oil Company.	• •
Hartsville	Standard Oil Company	••
Iva	.Southern States Oil Company	Standard Oil Co.
Jefferson	Southern States Oil Company The Texas Company Standard Oil Company	Standard Oil Co.
Lancaster	Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company The Texas Company Standard Oil Company	
Toria		Otom dond Oll Co.
Manning	Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company Standard Oil Company Gulf Refining Company	Gulf Refining Co.
Marion	Gulf Refining Company	••

Location.	Tank Stations.	Drum Stations.
McCormick	Standard Oil Company	
	Peoples Oil Company	
Newberry	Standard Oil Company	
North	Peoples Oll Company	
	Standard (III Company	
North Augusta	Peoples Oil Company	
Orangeburg	Standard Oil Company	
	Gulf Refining Company	
Dagaland	The Texas Company	
Pelzer	Standard Oil Company	
Rock Hill	Standard Oil Company	
	Gulf Refining Company	
Saluda		Tulf Dodning Co
Baiuua		Standard Oil Co.
Seneca	Standard Oil Company	standard on co.
	The Teres Company	
	Gulf Refining Company	
Spartanburg	Gulf Refining Company	•
_	The Texas Company	
	Petroleum Oll Company	
St. Matthews	Standard Oil Company	
Sumter	Standard Oil Company	-
	The Texas Company	
	Gulf Refining Company	
Union	Jenkins Auto Specialty Company Standard Oil Company	
Ошон	Gulf Refining Company	
	The Texas Company	
Walhalla	Standard Oil Company	
Winnsboro	Standard Oil Company	
Wagener	Southern States Oil Company	Standard Oil Co.
	E. S. Redd	
Woodruff	Standard Oil Company	
xorkville	Standard Oil Company	

Note: The above list are regular stations. In additions to these, merchants scattered over the different parts of the State occasionally buy car lots in drums.

CONCLUSION.

I am glad to be able to report that I believe that we have this line of inspection well in hand, and that there is no possibility of the consumers of the State being defrauded. Your inspectors have continued to perform their duties both cheerfully and willingly and the results of their work has proven very satisfactory.

They desire, through the writer, to convey their thanks to the entire Department for all courtesies extended.

Very truly yours,

S. M. SLOAN, Chief Inspector.

XVI.—CEREAL, FORAGE AND INSECT WORK.

During the year the effective work of the United States Entomological Station for the Southeast, located at Columbia, with P. Luginbill in charge, was continued. Another assistant was assigned during the year, making two assistants now assigned to the Station.

In the absence of an official report, only a brief outline of the work done can be given.

No serious outbreaks of insects affecting cereal and forage crops were reported to the Station during the early part of the year 1916. However, later on in the year, considerable damage was done to various crops by insects, the most important of which are given below:

True Army Worm (Cirphus unipuncta).—These worms did considerable damage to a field of millet near Columbia. The farmer was able to save part of the crop by cutting it. A close watch was kept, and the place was frequently thoroughly inspected, and it was found that the parasites which prey upon these larvæ were getting more and more abundant, so that by the time the next generation appeared, little further damage was done. However, the species appears to be quite common in fields, even at this time. Laboratory work has been continued, and further data on the life history and habits have been recorded. A study of some of the parasites attacking and preying upon these worms has also been made. Quite a little attention will be given to this species the coming year (1917), as there are still some points as to this species that need to be found out.

Fall Army Worm (Laphygma frugiperda).—During late summer the larvæ of this species were quite common, yet not abundant enough to do serious damage to crops. Laboratory work on this species was continued and further data on this pest has been gathered. Some of the parasites common to this species have also been studied, as in the case of the True Army Worm.

Late in the fall of the year 1915 cages were placed in different points in South Carolina, as well as in Georgia, in fields which were sown to oats, and later on in the year stocked with a large number of worms. The object of these experiments was to determine the points at which the species will hold over or pass the winter. Inspections were made in the spring of 1916, and not a thing could be found in any of the cages. This would seem to substantiate the previous belief that the species does not pass the winter in these regions at all, but comes to us every year as a migrant from more southerly regions, presumably Florida. However, the experts have again stocked some of these cages this year (1916) for another trial.

A Bulletin on this species has recently been prepared, in which is given a brief history, descriptions of the different stages and, above all, methods of control in full. This Bulletin can be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Bill Bugs (Sphenophorous Sp.).—These bugs have again done considerable damage to corn in the bottom lands along the Pee Dee River near Cheraw, and along the Congaree River near Columbia. Further data on the life history of these insects has been gathered both in the field and the laboratory.

Lesser Corn Stalk Borer (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*).—This species has again damaged cow peas and sorghum in fields around Columbia. As has been previously discovered, plants growing in the sandy portions of the fields suffer the most. This makes this species doubly injurious, as the nature of the soil is such that, if not heavily fertilized, it produces inferior plant growth, even if exempt from insect attack.

A Bulletin on this species has just been completed and will be issued soon by the Bureau of Entomology, which will give a complete description of the species in its different stages; also methods of control.

Halticus citrii.—This is a little black bug which has been found doing considerable damage to alfalfa in Georgia. It has just recently been found in alfalfa fields around Columbia. The life history and habits as well as methods of control have been recorded and solved, and the results will appear shortly in a Bulletin of the Bureau of Entomology, so if it ever becomes injurious in these parts we will know what to do to control it.

This Station has started a piece of investigational work on Diabrotica 12-punctata, commonly known as the Southern Corn Root-Worm, or "Bud Worm," an enemy of corn. This is one of the most injurious insects of corn to be found in the South. It will probably take at least three years to complete this work satisfactorily.

XVII.—FORESTRY AND MINERALS.

The State has as yet taken no steps looking to the conservation of her forests. The only conservation work is that being done by several of the large lumber companies in reforesting their Southern Pine holdings, and by the Federal Government in condemning and taking in lands under the Appalachian Forestry Reserve measure, work under which was begun in 1911. All of this, however, lies well up on the mountain sides in Oconee and Pickens counties. This year some 7,678 acres were taken over on the North Carolina side of the line. The work in this State is progressing but slowly. Authorization for the purchase of a total of 25,508 acres in this State has been given, and there have been surveyed 17,066 acres for condemnation.

Under the new Federal Roads Act a small amount is to go to the building of Government highways in the Forestry Reserve, but the amount set aside thus far for this State is very small.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

During 1915, 800 saw mills were operating in the State, and they cut 800,000,000,000 feet of lumber. Thirty-seven of these plants cut over 5,000,000,000 feet each. Nearly all of the cut was yellow pine. This year the lumber industry revived considerably and yielded handsome returns.

BOXES, BASKETS AND CRATES.

This industry has now grown to very considerable proportions, and is steadily increasing.

VENEER PLANTS.

Several veneer plants have moved into South Carolina, to such points as Columbia and Camden, and they are being operated most successfully.

MINING.

A glance at the manufacturing report of this Department will give full information as to the mining in progress in the State, which consists of phosphates and kaolin.

The fertilizer industry has recovered considerably.

Recently the kaolin mines in Richland County have been taken over by a strong company, and will be operated on a business-like basis.

Near Columbia a fine drainage and building tile plant has been successfully launched, and is rapidly building a reputation for its products.

The important event of the year in the mining world was the opening of the fine marl beds on the Ashley, and the erection of a plant to manufacture the material. This, however, is more fully dealt with elsewhere in this report.

XVIII.—CONCLUSION.

In concluding this general report of the many and varied activities of this Department I have endeavored to so present the essentials that a comprehensive grasp of the constructive work of the State may be had. I trust I have done so intelligently and adequately.

The scope of the work of the Department is broad and touches nearly every field of constructive endeavor. However, the varied lines are all more or less correlated, and designed to accomplish a common purpose—the fullest development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the State and the conservation of the human resources of the commonwealth; in a word, to increase the annual production of wealth and to secure a betterment of the conditions of life.

Every man in the Department has labored earnestly to do his full duty. The men have not merely sought to earn their salaries; they have to a man thrown all their energy into the performance of their duties, feeling that upon each unit of activity rested the burden of responsibility to the people. We have not wasted time experimenting with theories; we have gone in a clear-cut business manner after results, and I believe we have gotten them and are destined to get even better.

Your Commissioner has given his all of ability and mental and physical endurance to the prosecution of the work and has been most appreciative of the earnest support given him by the General Assembly, other State officers and institutions and the members of the Departmental staff. Practically no one in the Department from the Commissioner down is paid a living wage, measured by the present high cost of living in the capital city, but I am happy to say there has been no complaint and no diminution of energy. The men love their State and their work, appreciate its value to the people and are doing their best in every field.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. WATSON, Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS OF FUND DERIVED FROM TAX ON COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS, 1916. (Includes Part of Contingent Fund Account and Part of Factory Inspec-

tors' Salary and Expense Accounts, as per Provision	ons of Ap	prop	riation A	ct
of 1916.) Amount on deposit with State Treasurer Jan. 1, 1916 Amount collected twelve months ending Dec. 31, 191 Apparatus and supplies for Feed Stuffs Laboratory. Salary of two Assistant Chemists. Salary of seven Inspectors. Traveling expenses of Inspectors and Commissioner Mileage for Inspectors and Commissioner. Tax stamps, printing, stationery and office supplies Freight and drayage on condemned Feed Stuffs an Feed Tags and Hooks. Part operating expenses of Laboratory. Redemption of Tax Stamps returned unused. Telephone service Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes Premium on Bonds of Commissioner and thre	3. \$954 \$954 \$794 \$794 \$2,508 \$2,000 dd \$114 \$1302 \$117 \$132 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150	73 32 88 39 00 47 89 08 25 59 04	riation A \$2,435 26,703	88
Inspectors	r			
Car travel Subscriptions to Papers, Clipping Bureaus and Due to Associations	. 27	41 55		
		55		
Extra help and labor. Salary of one Factory Inspector (Special Factor	у 65	79		
Salary of one Factory Inspector (Special Factor Inspector's Salary account). Mileage and traveling expenses of one Factory In spector (Special Factory Inspector's travelin expense account)	. 1,200 1-	00		
expense account)	. 500	00		
Highway Maps and supplies and expenses of Postin Highways (Special Contingent Fund)	g . 303	76		
of the State	4,000	00		
•	\$26,293	28		
Balance on deposit with State Treasurer				
2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	\$29,139		\$29.139	22
CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS OF TAX ON OIL, 1916.				
(Includes Part of Contingent Fund Account and tors' Salary and Expense Accounts as per Provisio of 1916.)		racto prop	ory Insperiation A	ct
Amount on deposit with State Treasurer, Jan. 1, 191 Amount collected twelve months ending Dec. 31, 191	6. 6.		\$2,079 25,347	
Supplies for Laboratory	. \$76	29	-0,01.	••
Part salaries Chemist and Assistant Chemists Salary of two Inspectors	. 3,715 . 2,400	98		
Salary of Stenographer and extra help	1,993			
Salary of two Inspectors. Salary of Stenographer and extra help. Traveling expenses Inspectors, Commissioner an Special Representatives Mileage for Inspectors, Commissioner and Specia	a 2.079	97		
Mileage for Inspectors, Commissioner and Specia	l 1.086	en		
Representatives	1,492	17		
	. 1,291	64		
Telephone service Refund of Tax on Oil Shipped out of State Premium on Bond of Inspectors.	. 1,752 . 1,291 . 347 . 66 . 278	95		
Premium on Bond of Inspectors	. 278	43		
rari of operating expenses of Lanoratory	. 9.1	ਹ 😘		
Supplies and repairs for Automobile Part of supplies and expenses of State Exhibit	000			
Salary of one Factory Inspector (Special Fund)	1,200			
Salary of one Factory Inspector (Special Fund) Traveling expenses and mileage of one Factory Inspector (Special Factory Inspector's expens account). Highway Maps and expense of Posting Highways	i- ie . 500	00		
Highway Maps and expense of Posting Highways	. 669			

account)
Highway Maps and expense of Posting Highways...
Subscriptions to Papers and Dues to Associations
(Special Contingent Fund).....

Conversion into the General Fund of the State.....

Balance on Deposit with State Treasurer.....

Digitized by Google

\$27,427 35

50 00

\$6,000 00

1,889 68 \$27,427 35

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS "SPECIAL (\$4,000.00) CONTINGENT FUND."

(Paid from	Funds from	Feed and	Oil Accounts,	as per Provisi	gns of
Appropriation Accounts.)	Act of 1916	s, and als	o included in	Statement of	Those

Accounts, y			
Supplies and Maintenance of State Exhibit Subscriptions to Papers, Periodicals and Clipping	\$392	05	
Bureaus	29	30	
Dues to Associations		ÕÕ	
	400	22	
Highway Maps and Posting Highways	973		
Traveling Expenses of Commissioner	278	34	
Laboratory Repairs by Carpenter	28	67	
Printing Bulletins, Reports, Advertising and Office		••	
Expenses	1.318	07	
Premium on Bond of Commissioner		ŎĠ	
Tremium on bone of Commissioner	80	vv	
		_	
	\$3,150	10	\$3,150 10

APPENDIX IL

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FUND DERIVED FROM TAX ON COMMERCIAL FEED STUFFS, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on Deposit with State Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1916.	\$2,435 88
Feb. 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer \$1,929 30	V - V
Mar. 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 903 82	
Apr. 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 2,029 31	
May 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 1,469 57	
June 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 1,956 81	
July 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 1,578 76	
Aug. 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 1,653 59	
Sept. 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 2,023 77	
Oct. 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 3,660 66	
Nov. 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 4,507 69	
Dec. 1, by Deposit with State Treasurer 2,951 63	
Dec. 30, by Deposit with State Treasurer 2,039 04	
•	\$26,708 45
	\$29,189 33

	DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Warrant 1, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. Express, parts for Automobile	\$28	46
3.	Warrant 2, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for S. M. Sloan, Inspector	20	00
	Warrant 3, Southern Ry. Co., Freight on Seized Feed Stuffs, D-209	1	02
	Warrant, 4, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	45	95
	age on two cases Feed Tax Tags, bill attached	8	38
	warrant 6, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile- age for Inspector Woodward	20	00
	Warrant 7, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Blackwell	20	00
	Warrant 8, Geo. H. Huggins, Postmaster., 1,000 1c. white Stamped Envelopes, No. 8.	11	56
	Warrant 9, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Harris	20	00
14.	Warrant 10, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and Electricity for December, bills attached. Warrant 11, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,	11	40
	Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 12, The State Co., Printing Tax	40	00
	Stamps and Office Supplies, bill attached. Warrant 13, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,	94	25
	Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 14. A. P. Treadwell, 1616 Healey	40	00
	Bldg., Atlanta. Ga., Redemption of 1,000 No. 100 Tax Stamps	12	50
19.	Warrant 15, G. M. Carpenter, Stationery and Office Supplies, bill attached	7	

11-A. C. I.

		TT at to Couthern Dell Melenhone Co		
	. 19.	Telephone Service, bills attached	13	10
	19.	Warrant 16, Southern Bell Telephone Co., Telephone Service, bills attached	3	00
· 61 .	21.	Warrant 18, Jas. D. Lee, Expense Account,		
	25	warrant 19. C. M. Scott, H. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	2	69
		age for Inspector Woodward	20	00
	21.	warrant 20, Jas. D. Lee, Freight on Feed Stuffs Seized	2	38
	29.	Warrant 21, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,	40	00
	29.	Warrant 22, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-		
	29.	Warrant 23, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Sal-	20	00
Feb.	1.	ary for January, Dated February 1	100	00
r ou.		for January	141	66
1.1	. 1.	for January	100	00
	1.	for January	120	83
	1.	for January	100	
	1.	Warrant 28, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chem-	100	
	1.	ist, Salary for January	108	33
	-	ist, Salary for January	85	00
11	1.	ary for January	80	00
	1.	Warrant 31, Jas. D. Lee, for Nathan Burkett,		
		statement attached	29	00
	4.	Expenses, statement attached	55	55
	4.	Warrant 33. Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage	20	00
	5.	for January Warrant 27, B. Harris, Inspector, Salary for January Warrant 28, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist, Salary for January. Warrant 29, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary for January. Warrant 30, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Salary for January. Warrant 31, Jas. D. Lee, for Nathan Burkett, Carpenter, Expense Account for January, statement attached Warrant 32, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 34, The State Co., Printing Tax Stamps and Office Supplies, bill attached Warrant 35, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 36, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and Electricity for January, bills attached. Warrant 36, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and Electricity for January, bills attached. Warrant 38, Western Union Telegraph Co., Telegraph Service, bill attached. Warrant 39, Peoples Oil Co., Supplies for Automobile, to February 1, bill attached Warrant 40, The Murray Drug Co., Supplies for Laboratory, bill attached. Warrant 41, W. R. Hartin, Automobile Re-		
	5.	Warrant 35, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,	54	00
	8.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 36, C. M. Tew. Auditor. Gas and	40	00
	8.	Electricity for January, bills attached	10	65
	٥.	Telephone Service, bill attached	12	25
: .	8.	Warrant 38, Western Union Telegraph Co., Telegraph Service, bills attached	27	71
٠.	11.	Warrant 39, Peoples Oil Co., Supplies for	47	78
	11.	Warrant 40, The Murray Drug Co., Supplies	**	
	11.	Warrant 41, W. R. Hartin, Automobile Re-	16	
	11.	pairs, bill attached	3	50
		pairs, bill attached	6	00
	11.	Telegraph Service, bill attached	2	34
	11.	Warrant 40, The Murray Drug Co Supplies for Laboratory, bill attached Warrant 41, W. R. Hartin, Automobile Repairs, bill attached Warrant 42, Paul H. Glenn, Automobile Repairs, bill attached Warrant 43, Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., Telegraph Service, bill attached Warrant 44, Columbia Carbon Co., 1 Box Carbon for Office bill attached.	3	00
	16.	Warrant 45, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000		
	18.	Carbon for Office, bill attached Warrant 46, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Blackwell Warrant 46, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Travel-	20	00
	23.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 47. Geo. H. Huggins P. M. 4.000	40	00
	25.	2c. Stamped Envelopes, No. 5	84	96
		tor, Salary. January	100	00
	25.	Warrant 47, Geo. H. Huggins, P. M., 4,000 2c. Stamped Envelopes, No. 5 Warrant 48, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, January Warrant 49, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		
	95	tached	40	00
	40.	Warrant 50, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for W. S. Bonner Factory Inspector. Warrant 51, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 52, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for B. Harris, Inspector. Warrant 53, E. C. Bridgman, Publisher, 86 Warren St., New York City, 213 Copies Mars of State of S. C., 1915 Fdition Warrant 54, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 2,000 1c.	20	00
	26.	warrant 51, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
	26.	Warrant 52, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	20	00
	28.	Warrant 53, E. C. Bridgman, Publisher. 86	20	00
		Mars of State of S. C., 1915 Edition	34	00
	28.	Warrant 54, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 2,000 1c.		

_		
Mar	1. Warrant 55, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary, February	141 66
	i. Warrant 56, J. R. Jones, Inspector, Salary,	120 83
	February 1. Warrant 57, B. Harris, Inspector, Salary, February	100 00
	1. Warrant 58, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,	100 00
	1. Warrant 59, Jas. Land, Jr., Inspector, sal-	100 00
	1. Warrant 57, B. Harris, Inspector, Salary, February 1. Warrant 58, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, salary, February 1. Warrant 59, Jas. Land, Jr., Inspector, salary, February 1. Warrant 60, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist, Salary, February 1. Warrant 61, G. L. Adams, Assistant Chemistry 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	108 33
	1. Warrant 61, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chem-	
	ist, Salary, February	85 00
	ary, February	80 00
	ary, February 1. Warrant 63, W. S. Bonner, Inspector (Factory), Salary, February 1. Warrant 64, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Expense of Motor Car Travel and Repairs,	100 00
	statement attached	40 00
	1. Warrant 65, J. Roy Jones, Inspector, Travel- ing Expenses, statement attached	40 00
	1. Warrant 66, Jas. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Expense Account, statement attached	2 10
	pense Account, statement attached 2. Warrant 67, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 Mileage for J. Roy Jones, Inspector 2. Warrant 68, The News and Courier Co.,	20 00
	 Warrant 68, The News and Courier Co., Charleston, S. C., Subscription 3/19/16, 3/19/16, bill attached 	
	3/19/16, bill attached	8 00
	 Warrant 69, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Operating Expenses of Laboratory for February, bill attached. Warrant 70, Ben Wallace, Porter, Wages for 	35 25
	3. Warrant 70, Ben Wallace, Porter, Wages for February	32 00
	February 3. Warrant 71, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	65 10
	Expenses, statement attached	3 87
	10. Warrant 73, The State Co., Books, Blanks	78 85
	and Office Surplies, statement attached. 10. Warrant 75, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 1c. Stamped Envelopes No. 8, \$57.80, 1,000 2c. Stamps, 100 5c. Stamps, 50 10c.	10 00
	2c. Stamps, 100 5c. Stamps, 50 10c. Stamps	87 80
:	10. Warrant 74. The State Co., Printing 700	0. 00
	Maps, etc	160 30
	Telephone Service, bills attached	14 75
	each for S. M. Sloan and W. P. Blackwell,	40 00
1	1. Warrant 78, Arthur H. Thomas Co., West	10 00
	Laboratory Suprlies, account in full 11. Warrant 79. Underwood Typewriter Co	272 62
	Inc., Charlotte, N. C., Rent of Underwood	B 00
1	1. Warrant 80, W. B. Guimarin & Co., Labora-	3 00
1	Inspectors. M. Sloan and W. P. Blackwell, Inspectors	5 15
1	5. Warrant 82, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000	5 00
1	Mileage for B. Harris, Inspector	20 00
	Fixtra Copies 12th Annual Report for 1915, 17 Copper Cuts and Grouping, bill	
1	Coupons, bill attached. 5. Warrant 82, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 Mileage for B. Harris, Inspector	477 50
_	Co., Premium on Bond of Commissioner Watson for 1916, bill attached	80 00
1	7. Warrant 85, Gulf and Atlantic (ns. Co., Pre-	
1	8. Warrant 86, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector.	12 50
1	8. Warrant 86, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, bill attached	40 00
1	and Repairs to Auto, bill attached 8. Warrant 88, Summersett & Dial. Insurance	12 00
	Premium on Laboratory Instruments, bill attached	4 00
		- 00

	18.	Warrant 89, Habenicht-McDougal Co., Auto	4	05
	29.	Warrant 89, Habenicht-McDougal Co., Auto Parts and Repairs, bill attached Warrant 90, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage		
	29.	for D. L. Smith, Inspector		00
	8 1.	warrant 92, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary	40	00
	81.	for March	141	66
	-	for Moroh	120	83
	3 1.	Warrant 94, B. Harris, Inspector, Salary for March	100	00
	31.	Warrant 95 W P Blackwell Inspector	100	00
	31.	Salary for March	100	
	8 1.	Warrant 97, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chem-		
	31.	ist, Salary for March	108	
	21.	ist, Salary for March. Warrant 98, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary March 15-31st Warrant 99, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary for March. Warrant 100, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Sal-	50	00
	•1	Warrant 99, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary for March	85	00
	81.	ary for March	80	00
	31.	ary for March. Warrant 101, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary for March.	100	00
Apr.	1.	warrant 102, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-		00
	8.	Warrant 103, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,		
	10.	Warrant 103, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 104, Jas. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Freight on Seized Feed Stuff, etc., bill	40	00
		Freight on Seized Feed Stuff, etc., bill attached	2	67
	10.	Warrant 105, S. A. L. Ry. 1,000 Mileage for	20	
	10.	Warrant 106, T. T. Huffman, Inspector,		
	13.	Warrant 107, Ozark Feed Co., Neosho, Mo.,	40	00
		Redemption of Tax Stamps Returned and Not Used (1.467 No. 100)	18	34
	13.	warrant 108, S. A. L. Ry. 1,000 Mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector Warrant 106, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Traveling Expenses Motor Car Travel. Warrant 107, Ozark Feed Co., Neosho, Mo., Redemption of Tax Stamps Returned and Not Used (1.467 No. 100)	17	
	14.	Warrant 109, Columbia Seal and Stamp Co.,		
	18.	Warrant 109, Columbia Seal and Stamp Co., 25 Special File Boxes, bill attached Warrant 110, J. D. Dial, Renewal of Bond, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, bill at-	26	46
		W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, bill attached	12	50
	20.	Warrant 111, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-		
		tached	4 40	00 -
	22.	Warrant 112, Jas. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Seized Feed Stuff, statement attached	3,	80
	22.	Warrant 113, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses statement attached	40	41.5
	26.	warrant 112, Jas. D. Lee. Clerical Help. Seized Feed Stuff. statement attached. Warrant 113, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 114, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary for April, dated 5/1 Warrant 115, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveleiling Expenses, statement (3/1-3/24) Warrant 116, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement.	100	
	28.	Warrant 115, B. Harris, Inspector, Travel-		
	29.	Warrant 116. D. L. Smith, Inspector, Travel-	,53	
	30.	Warrant 117 S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary	40	00
	30.	for April	141	66
		for April	120	83
	30.	for April	100	00.
	30.	for April Warrant 120, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Salary for April. Warrant 121, Jas. Land, Jr., Inspector, Sal- ary for April. Warrant 122, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist, Salary for April. Warrant 123, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary for April	100	00
	30.	Warrant 121, Jas. Land, Jr., Inspector, Salary for April	100	
	30.	Warrant 122, R. M. Simpson, Assistant		
	30.	Warrant 123, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary	108	
	30.	for April Warrant 124, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary for April Warrant 125, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Sal-	100	
	30.	ist, Salary for April	85	00
May	9	ary for April	80	00
= 8.9	۷.	ary for April. Warrant 126, Nathan Burkett, Carpenter, Services three Days Repairing Office	_	••
		Furniture, statement attached	6	00

2.	Warrant 127, E. J. Watson, Commissioner,	90	03
Ż.	Warrant 127, E. J. Watson, Commissioner, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 128, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Sloan	28	
4.	Mileage for Inspector Sloan	20	00
7.	tor, Traveling Expenses, statement at-	40	00
6.	Warrant 130, J. Wilson Gibbes, 2 Boxes Pur-	40	
6.	tached Warrant 130, J. Wilson Gibbes, 2 Boxes Purple Tw. Ca*bon, statement attached Warrant 131, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 132, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Operating Expenses of Laboratory for April, statement attached Warrant 133, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Lights and Gas for April, statement attached. Warrant 134, Southern Bell Telephone Co., Telephone Service for April, statement attached.	2	75
	ing Expenses, statement attached	40	00
6.	warrant 132, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Oper- ating Expenses of Laboratory for April,		
1.0	statement attached	28	95
10.	and Gas for April, statement attached.	15	90
10.	Warrant 134, Southern Bell Telephone Co., Telephone Service for April statement		
10	attached	13	15
10.	for Auto, statement attached	9	90
10.	Warrant 135, Gibbes Machinery Co., Parts for Auto, statement attached		
10	tached	1	95
10.	tached Warrant 137, Capital City Laundry, Towel Service, January-March, statement at-		
10	tached	3	00
10.	Books and Blanks, attached bills	43	50
10.	Warrant 138, R. L. Bryan Co., Printing Books and Blanks, attached bills Warrant 139, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for W. P. Blackwell, Inspector Warrant 140, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Expense Motor Car Travel and Repairs, statement attached	20	00
11.	Warrant 140, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Ex-		
	statement attached	40	00
12.	Warrant 140, Jas. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Freight on Seized Feed Stuffs, state-		
10	ment attached	6	23
	Warrant 141, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
13.	Warrant 141, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 142, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for D. L. Smith, Inspector, state-		
	ment attached	20	00
10.	Warrant 143, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for J. Roy Jones, Inspector, state-		
17.	warrant 144, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at-	20	00
	tor, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		
19.	Warrant 145, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Travel-		00
19	ing Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector	20	00
20.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
20.	Warrant 148, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Travel-	40	00
22.	Warrant 149, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., Mileage		
22.	Warrant 150. W. S. Bonner. Factory Inspec-	20	00
99	tor, Salary, May, dated May 31	100	00
22.	8, 1c. White Stamped Envelopes, state-		
25.	Warrant 152. S. Ashby, Manager, Fairwold	57	80
	Farm, 1 Hog for Experimental Feed	,	50
31.	tor, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 145, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 146, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Warrant 147, J. Roy Jones, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 148, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 149, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., Mileage for S. M. Sloan, Inspector. Warrant 150, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, May, dated May 31 Warrant 150, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 No. 8, 1c. White Stamped Envelopes, statement attached. Warrant 152, S. Ashby, Manager, Fairwold Farm, 1 Hog for Experimental Feed purposes, statement attached. Warrant 153, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary		
31.	Warrant 154. J. R. Jones, Inspector, Salary	141	66
91	for May	120	83
01.	for May	100	00
31.	for May	100	00
31.	Warrant 157, Jas. Land, Jr., Inspector, Salary for May		00
31.	Warrant 158, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary		
31.	for May Warrant 159. T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Salary for May Warrant 160. R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist, Salary for May		00
31.	ary for May	80	00
J 1.	Chemist, Salary for May	115	00

31.	Warrant 161, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chem-	0 E	00
June 1.	Warrant 161, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary for May		
3.	tached Warrant 163, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Blackwell Warrant 164, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile- age for D. L. Smith, Inspector. Warrant 165, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,		00 -
3.	Inspector Blackwell	20	00
	age for D. L. Smith, Inspector	20	00
3.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
7.	warrant 165, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 166, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Traveling Expenses (Motor Car), state- ment attached	40	00
7.	Werrent 167 Columnia Seal and Stamp Co		05
12.	Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 168, Brown & Pope, Freight and Drayage Seized Feed Stuffs and Feed	-	
		19	03
11.	Warrant 169, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec- tor, Traveling Expenses, statement at-	40	00
16.	warrant 170, J. Roy Jones, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 171, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory In-		
16.	Warrant 171, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000	40	00 -
		20	00
17.	Warrant 172, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Travel-	40	00
17.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 173, B. Harris, Inspector, Travel-		
17.	warrant 174, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Warrant 174, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Warrant 175, Soil Science, Dr. Jacob G. Lip- man, Editor, Subs. to "Soil Science," 1	36	60
	Mileage for B. Harris, Inspector	20	00
17.	man, Editor, Subs. to "Soil Science," 1		
20.	Warrant 176. The Texas Co., May Account,		00
20	Supplies for Auto, statement attached	3 3	32
20.	man, Editor, Subs. to "Soil Science," 1 Year in Advance	40	00
22.	tached Warrant 178, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 Mileage for D. L. Smith, Inspector		
23.	Warrant 179. Southern Express Co., C. O. D.	20	00
	Warrant 179, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Auto Parts, statement attached	12	58
24.	Warrant 180, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement atached. Warrant 181, W. H. Coleman, P. M., C. O. D. and Charges, Auto Parts, statement at- tached		
24.	Warrant 181, W. H. Coleman, P. M., C. O. D.		.00 _, ,
	and Charges, Auto Parts, statement at- tached	2	÷o5
24.	Warrant 182, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary for June, Dated June 1st Warrant 183, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 1c. White Stamped Envelopes, No. 8 and	100	
26.	Warrant 183, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 1c.	100	
	White Stamped Envelopes, No. 8 and 1,000 2c. Stamps	77	80
27.	1,000 2c. Stamps		
	S. C. Tax Stamps at 1½c., statement attached	2	58
29.	tached Warrant 185, S. B. Hyatt, Automobile Stor- age and Service, March 6 to May 31,		•0
	statement attached	19	00
29.	warrant 186, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Salary June (6-30)	85	00
29.	Warrant 187, Atlanta Paper Co., Atlanta,		
	Warrant 187, Atlanta Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga., 6,250 Blue Lined Feed Stuff Sample Envelopes at \$9.25, bill attached Warrant 188, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary,	57	80
30.	Warrant 188, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary, June	141	66
30.	Warrant 189, J. R. Jones, Inspector, Salary,	120	
30.	Warrant 190, B. Harris, Inspector, Salary		
30.	June	100	
30.	Salary, June	100	00
30	ary, June	100	00
	June	100	00 .
av.	waniant 194, R. M. Simpson, Assistant		

	TT		
80.	ist. Salary. June	85	00
July 1.	Warrant 195, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary, June	90	00
1.	Warrant 197. A. C. Summers, Chemist, Oper-	20	vv
	ating Expenses of Laboratory for June,	27	50
1.	Warrant 198, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Travel-		
6.	ing Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	Tax Stamps, statement attached	75	00
6.	Warrant 200, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-	20	00
6.	warrant 198, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 199, The State Co., Printing 500,000 Tax Stamps, statement attached Warrant 200, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for B, Harris, Inspector Warrant 201, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		
7.	Warrant 202. W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-	64	50
	Warrant 201, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 202, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Expenses, statement attached Warrant 203, The Fisk Rubber Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 204, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Lights and Gas for June, statement attached. Warrant 205, Columbia Ice and Fuel Co., Ice Coupons, statement attached Warrant 206, Habenicht-McDougal Co., Supplies and Repairs for Auto, statement attached	40	00
7.	plies for Automobile, statement attached	49	58
7.	Warrant 204, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Lights	14	43
7.	Warrant 205, Columbia Ice and Fuel Co., Ice		
8.	Warrant 206. Habenicht-McDougal Co., Sup-	5	00
	plies and Repairs for Auto, statement		0.5
8.	attached	8	35
8.	plies for Auto, bills attached	6	80
0.	count to 5/1/16), Supplies, bills attached	4	60
10.	Warrant 209, Sloan's Sporting Goods Co., 30 Steel Rods for Laboratory	3	00
10.	warrant 207, Consolidated Auto Co., Supplies for Auto, bills attached	•	
•	3. for Laboratory, bill attached	7	48
10.	Warrant 211, Underwood Typewriter Co.,	·	
	24 to July 24, at \$3.00 per Month, bill		
10.	attached	6	00
10.	Warrant 213, Peoples Oil Co., Supplies for Auto, bill attached. Warrant 214, Arthur H. Thomas Co., West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., Laboratory Supplies, statement attached Warrant 215, The Murray Drug Co., Laboratory Supplies, statement attached Warrant 216, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 217, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Auto Parts from Mitchell-Ioewis Motor Co., statement attached Warrant 218, R. M. Mazyck, Freight on Shipments of Highway Posting Material, statement attached	. 5	04
12.	Warrant 214, Arthur H. Thomas Co., West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.	·	
10	Laboratory Supplies, statement attached	160	. 50
12.	tory Supplies, statement attached	21	03
13.	Warrant 216, T. T. Huffman, Inspector,	40	00
15.	Warrant 217, Southern Express Co. C. O. D.	- 10	
	and Charges, Auto Parts from Mitchell- Lewis Motor Co., statement attached	. 10	37
17.	Warrant 218, R. M. Mazyck, Freight on		٠,
	statement attached	. 8,	46
17.	Warrant 219, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,		00
17.	Warrant 220, S. A. L. Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage		
18.	Shipments of Highway Posting Material, statement attached	20	00
10	Stamps, Mailing Bulletins, Maps, etc	. 50	00
19.	age for D. L. Smith, Inspector	20	00
22.	Warrant 223, S. A. L. Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage	20	00
22.	Warrant 224, J. Roy Jones, Inspector, Trav-		
24.	Warrant 225. W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-	40	00
	tor, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	^^
26.			00
27.	Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 227, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Harris	12	80
	age for Inspector Harris	20	00
29.	Warrant 228, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
29.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 229. Brown & Pope, Freight and Drayage Feed Stuff, statement attached. Warrant 230, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, July	12	40
31.	Warrant 230, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-		
31.	Warrant 231, S. M. Sloan Inspector, Salary	100	00
	July	141	66

	81.	Warrant 232, J. R. Jones, Inspector, Salary, July	120	82
	31.	Warrant 233, B. Harris, Inspector, Salary,	100	
	31.	Worrent 924 W D Blackwall Inspector		00
	81.	Salary, July Warrant 235, Jas. Land, Jr., Inspector, Salary, July	100	00
	31.	Warrant 236, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary,		00
	31.	July Warrant 237, T. T. Huffman, Inspector,	85	00
	31.	Warrant 238, R. M. Simpson, Assistant		00
	31.	Warrant 239, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist Salary Tuly		00
Aug	1.	Warrant 240, The State Co., Printing and		95
	3.	Warrant 237, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Salary, July. Warrant 238, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist, Salary, July. Warrant 239, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary, July. Warrant 240, The State Co., Printing and Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 241, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and Lights for July, statement attached Warrant 242, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., Telephone Service, statement attached.		31
	3.	Warrant 242, Southern Bell Telephone and	10	91
	3.	ment attached	16	25
	٥.	ing Expenses, statement attached	65	60
	3.	plies for Auto, statement attached	19	94
	3. -	Service, June and July	14	70
	5.	warrant 243, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 244, Cave Vulcanizing Works, Supplies for Auto, statement attached Warrant 245, B. Byatt, Auto Storage and Service, June and July Warrant 246, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		
	5.	Warrant 247, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,	40	
	8.	Warrant 248, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-		00
	9.	Warrant 249, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for		00
	12.	tached		00
	16.	Mileage for W. P. Blackwell, Inspector Warrant 251, Brown & Pope, Freight and	20	00
		Drayage Seized Feed Stuffs, statement attached	3	64
	16.	warrant 252, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Auto Parts, statement attached		
	19.	tached Warrant 253, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 254, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile- age for Inspector Harris. Warrant 255, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec- tor, Salary for August (8/31). Warrant 256, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Travel- ing Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 257, J. R. Jones, Inspector, Travel-	38	
	21.	Warrant 254, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-	40	٠.
	23.	Warrant 255, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-	20	. 1
	28.	Warrant 256, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Travel-	1 10 '	
	29.	warrant 257, J. R. Jones, Inspector, Travel-		00
	31.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 258, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary,		00
	31.	Warrant 259. J. R. Jones. Inspector. Salary.		66
	31.	August		83
	31.	Warrant 261 W P Blackwell Inspector		00
	31.	Salary, August	100	
	31.	warrant 263, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary,		00
		August	100	
	31.	ary, August		00
	31.	Chemist, Salary, August	115 (
lept.	2.	Warrant 264, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Salary, August Warrant 265, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist, Salary, August. Warrant 266, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary, August. Warrant 267, Columbia Seal and Stamp Co., Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 268, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for D. L. Smith, Inspector. Warrant 269, J. D. Dial, Premium on renewal Bond, T. T. Huffman, Inspector. Warrant 270, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for W. P. Blackwell, Inspector.		00
	4.	Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 268, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-		25
	5.	age for D. L. Smith, Inspector Warrant 269, J. D. Dial, Premium on re-		00
	9.	newal Bond, T. T. Huffman, Inspector Warrant 270, S. A. L. Ry 1.000 Mileage for	12	
		W. P. Blackwell, Inspector	20	00

A Warnest Affi D Hannis Inspector (Travel		
ing Expenses, statement attached	61	60
 Warrant 271, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 272, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for B. Harris, Inspector Warrant 273, The State Co., Printing Supplies, statement attached Warrant 274, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and Electricity for August, statement attached 	20	00
11. Warrant 273, The State Co., Printing Sup-	64	
9. Warrant 274, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and	04	00
Electricity for August, statement at-	12	54
11. Warrant 275, W. H. Coleman, P. M., Office	50	00
13. Warrant 276, H. W. McCreight, Clerk,	•	••
attached	18	36
tached 11. Warrant 275, W. H. Coleman, P. M., Office Postage, statement attached. 13. Warrant 276, H. W. McCreight, Clerk, Freight on Selzed Feed Stuff, statement attached. 14. Warrant 277, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec- tor, Salary, September, dated Sept. 30. 14. Warrant 278, Gibbes Machinery Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement at- fached	100	00
14. Warrant 278, Gibbes Machinery Co., Sup-		•
plies for Automobile, statement at-	18	50
14. Warrant 279, Columbia Paper Co., No. 100	5	50
tached 14. Warrant 279, Columbia Paper Co., No. 100 Mattress Twine, statement attached 14. Warrant 280, Western Union Telegraph Co., Telegraph Service, statement attached 15. Warrant 281, W. B. Guimarin & Co., Laboratory Supplies and Services, statement		
15. Warrant 281, W. B. Guimarin & Co., Labora-	47	U1
tory Supplies and Services, statement	7	75
15. Warrant 282, Cave Vulcanizing Works, Au-	•	
ment attached	20	42
15. Warrant 283, Murray Drug Co., Supplies for	15	QE
15. Warrant 284, Murray Drug Co., Supplies for		
16. Warrant 285, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,	53	25
Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
Telegraph Co., Telephone Service, state-	1.7	
tory Supplies and Services, statement attached	17	
plies for Auto, statement attached	5	25
 Warrant 287, Habenicht-McDougal Co., Supplies for Auto, statement attached Warrant 288, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 No. 8 2c. Stamped Envelopes Warrant 289, Columbia Welding Co., Auto 	110	00
Repairs, bills attached	10	50
16. Warrant 290, Underwood Typewriter Co., Charlotte, N. C., Rental of Underwood		
No. 5-541477, July 24-September 24, Re-	7	00
23. Warrant 291, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Trav-		
23. Warrant 292, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Travel-	40	00 -
ing Expenses August 17-Sept. 22, state-	54	25
27. Warrant 293, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-		
27. Warrant 294, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage each	20	
for Inspectors Harris and Jones	40	00
27. Warrant 293, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 27. Warrant 294, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage each for Inspectors Harris and Jones 29. Warrant 295, Automobile Transfer Co., Services September 7-8, statement attached. 29. Warrant 296, The Charleston American, S. C., Subscription 1 Year, statement attached.	50	00
S. C., Subscription 1 Year, statement	_	
20 Wannent 207 C A T Des England on Columb	6	00
s. C., Subscription 1 Year, statement attached	11	46
29. Warrant 298, J. Roy Jones, Inspector, Trav-		
29. Warrant 299, W. H. Coleman, P. M., P. O.	40	
Meal, 95 Sacks from Georgetown Grocery Co. 29. Warrant 298, J. Roy Jones, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 29. Warrant 299, W. H. Coleman, P. M., P. O. Box Rent, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1916 30. Warrant 300, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary, September 30. Warrant 301, J. B. Lones, Inspector, Salary,	2	00
September	141	66
September	120	83
September	100	00
30. Warrant 303. W. P. Blackwell, Inspector.	100	00
30. Warrant 304, Jas. Land. Jr., Inspector, Sal-	100	
- AA - +++		vv
ary, September 30. Warrant 305, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary, September	100	

	20	Warrant 206 T T Huffman Inspector Sal-		
	30.	ary, September	85	00
	30.	Warrant 307, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist. Salary. September	115	00
	30.	Warrant 308, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chem-		00
	30.	Warrant 309, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage		
Oct.	2.	Warrant 310, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000		00
	2.	Warrant 306, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Salary, September	20	00
		pense of Operating Laboratory for Sep-	28	65
	2.	tember, statement attached		•••
	_	Auto, etc.	59	75
	3.	Auto, etc. Warrant 313, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	63	10
	4.	Expenses, statement attached	15	33
	7.	Warrant 315, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector,		00
	30.	Warrant 316, Jas. Land, Jr., Inspector, Sal-		
	10.	Warrant 317, Southern Bell Telephone and	100	vv
		Telegraph Co., Telephone Service, state- ment attached	14	90
	11.	Expenses, statement attached	52	77
	11.	Telephone Service, statement attached Warrant 319, Brown & Pope, Freight and Drayage on Seized Feed Stuffs and Tag	٠,-	•
			14	11
	11.	Warrant 320, E. H. Titchener & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., 500,000 Feed Tag Hooks, statement attached		
	11.	warrant 321. The State Co., Printing and	65	78
	11.	warrant 321, The State Co., Printing and Supplies, statement attached	125	25
	11.	Telegraph Service, statement attached.	2	64
	11.	Service April-September	6	00
	11.	Office Supplies, statement attached	15	70
	11.	Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 325, The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., 45 Copies, 9/28, statement		
	11.	attached	2	25
	11	statement attached	5	50
	11.	Aug. and Sept., statement attached	10	00
	11.	attached Warrant 326, W. R. Hartin, Repairs to Auto, statement attached Warrant 327, S. B. Hyatt, Storage of Auto Aug. and Sept., statement attached Warrant 328, Columbia Carbon Co., Dayton, Ohio, Two Boxes Carbon, statement at-		9 .
	11.	tached	6	00
	14	tached Warrant 329, Columbia Paper Co., No. 5 Hemp Twine, No. 24, statement attached Warrant 330, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Travel-	1.	50
	11.	ing Expenses, statement attached	43	05
	31.	tor, Salary, October	100	00
	20.	warrant 332, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Travel- ing Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	20.	Warrant 330, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 331, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, October Warrant 332, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 333, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector Warrant 334, Southern Railway Co., 1,000 Mileage for W. P. Blackwell, Inspector. Warrant 335, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Auto Parts, statement attached	20	00
	21.	Warrant 334, Southern Railway Co., 1,000	20	
	21.	Warrant 335, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.	20	00
		tached	22	06
	25.	Parts for Auto, statement attached	9	41
	25 .	Warrant 337, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	
	28.	tached Warrant 336, W. H. Coleman, P. M., C. O. D. Parts for Auto, statement attached Warrant 337, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 338, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for D. L. Smith, Inspector	20	
	30.	Warrant 339, National Map Co., 1 Copy U. S.		vv
		tached tached	1	95
	31.	Warrant 340, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary, October	141	66
	31.	October		0.0

	31.	Warrant 342, B. Harris, Inspector, Salary, October	100	00
	31.	Warrant 343, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Salary, October	100	00
	31.	Salary, October Warrant 344, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary, October	100	00
	31.	Warrant 345, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Salary, October	85	00
	31.	October	115	00
	31.	Warrant 347, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist Salary October	85	00
	31.	Warrant 348, J. R. Jones, Inspector, Trav-		00
Nov.	2.	Warrant 349, Jas. Land, Inspector, Salary,	100	
	4.	Warrant 349, Jas. Land, Inspector, Salary, November Warrant 350, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	100	vv
		tached	40	00
	4.	ing Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	4.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 352, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist, Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 353, B. Harris, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 354, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	3	55
	4.	Expenses, statement attached	49	95
	8.	Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	9.	Warrant 355, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and Electricity, statement attached	19	58
	9.	Warrant 356, Southern Bell Telephone Co., Telephone Service, statement attached	26	34
	9.	Warrant 357, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chemist, Traveling Expenses	11	15
	9.	Warrant 358, Dalton Adding Machine Co., Repairing Machine, statement attached.	5	00
	9.	Warrant 359, The Murray Drug Company, Laboratory Supplies, statement attached.		75
	10.	Laboratory Supplies, statement attached. Warrant 360, The State Co., Printing Tax Stamps, Office Supplies, etc., statement attached.		
	13.	attached	153	65
		attached Warrant 361, Arthur H. Thomas Co., West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., Laboratory Supplies, statement attached	226	98
	13.	Warrant 362, Terven-Childs Electric Co., Supplies for Laboratory, statement at-		
	13.	tached	13	25
	10.	spector Harris	20	00
	10.	spector Harris Warrant 364, Underwood Typewriter Co., Charlotte, N. C., Rental No. 5/617977, September 24 to November 24, 1916,		
	10	Wannant 205 Courtham Dr. Co. 1000 Mile	6	00
	17.	age for Inspector Blackwell	20	00
	17.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	. 40	00
	18.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
	18.	Warrant 368, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	20.	warrant 366, W. P. Blackwell. Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 367, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 368, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 369, Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind., Redemption of Tax Stamps Warrant 370, Southern Good Roads Publishing Co., Lexington, N. C., Subscription, October, 1916-October, 1917, statement attached.	7	45
	20.	Warrant 370, Southern Good Roads Publishing Co., Lexington, N. C., Subscrip-		
		tion, October, 1916-October, 1917, state- ment attached	1	00
	20.	acrintions Sentember 4 1416-1417 State-		
	20.	ment attached	6	00
		for Marking Highways and Exhibits, statement attached	14	05
	20.	for Marking Highways and Exhibits, statement attached		
		Wenner of a Colombia William Co	4	00
	22.	warrant 374, Columbia welding Co., Repairing Automobile, statement attached. Warrant 375, E. J. Watson, Commissioner, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 376, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for D. L. Smith, Inspector, statement attached.	10	00
	25.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 376, S. A. L. Rv. 1.000 Mileage for	17	65
		D. L. Smith, Inspector, statement attached	20	00
				- •

30.	Warrant 377, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-	100	0.0
30.	Warrant 377, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, November		
30	Warrant 378, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Salary November Warrant 379, J. R. Jones, Inspector, Salary, November Warrant 380, R. Harris, Inspector, Salary	141	
00.	November	120	83
50.	November	10 0	00
30.	Warrant 381, W. P. Blackwell, Inspector, Salary, Novemberrant 382 void.)	100	00
(Warı	rant 382 void.)		
	Warrant 383, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Salary, November	100	00
30.	November	85	00
30.	Warrant 385, R. M. Simpson, Assistant	115	00
30.	ary, November Warrant 385, R. M. Simpson, Assistant Chemist, Salary, November Warrant 386, C. L. Adams, Assistant Chemist, Salary, November Warrant 387, The State Co., Printing Tax Stamps and Office Supplies, statement	85	00
Dec. 1.	Warrant 387, The State Co., Printing Tax	•	••
	Stamps and Office Supplies, statement attached	261	09
1.	Manufacturona Labor Reports State-		
	ment attached	5	62
5.	and Charges, Supplies for Auto, state-	87	E 4
6.	ment attached Warrant 390, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.	. 01	04
	Charges, Supplies for Auto, statement	6	77
6.	Warrant 391. Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-		
	attached	20	00
8.	Warrant 392, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Ex- pense of Operating Laboratory for No-		
	vember, statement attached	31	35
0.	ing Expenses, statement attached	68	25
8.	phone Service, statement attached	21	85
9.	age for Inspector Blackwell, statement attached	40	00
14.	Warrant 396, Habenicht-McDougal Co., Supplies for Auto statement attached	3	15
14.	Warrant 397, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas for	9	72
14.	Warrant 398, Perry-Mann Electric Co., Sup-		27.
14.	Warrant 399, R. L. Bryan Co., Printing Re-		
14.	ceipt Books, statement attached Warrant 400. Consolidated Auto Co., Sup-		85
14	plies for Automobile, statement attached	8	00
14.	Hemp Twine, No. 18, statement attached.	3	50
14.	Warrant 402, J. L. Mimnaugh & Co., Supplies for Exhibit and Office, statement		
14	attached	27	89
11.	warrant 403, Henry Romeike, Inc., 106-110 7th Ave., New York City, Services to Dec. 1. statement attached	1	30
14.	Warrant 404, The Greenville News Co.,	_	
	ufacturers, statement attached	4	25
14.	Warrant 405, The Pee Dee Advocate, Ben- nettsville. S. C., Adv. Notice to Manu-		
1.4	facturers, statement attached	2	10
14.	Warrant 403, Henry Romeike, Inc., 106-110 7th Ave., New York City, Services to Dec. 1, statement attached Warrant 404, The Greenville News Co., Greenville, S. C., Adv. Notice to Manufacturers, statement attached Warrant 405, The Pee Dee Advocate, Bennettsville, S. C., Adv. Notice to Manufacturers, statement attached Warrant 406, Anderson Intelligencer, Anderson, S. C., Adv. Notice to Manufacturers, statement attached Warrant 407, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.		80
		3	00
	and Charges, Supplies for Automobile, statement attached	15	69
16.	Warrant 408, D. L. Smith, Inspector, Traveling Expense, statement attached	40	00
16.	Warrant 409, D. L. Smith, Inspector (ad-		00
16.	and Charges, Supplies for Automobile, statement attached		00
21.	Warrant 411, Bailey Distributing Co., Re-	10	vv
	demption of Tax Stamps, statement at-	51	38

29,139	3

						RECEIPT	S.					
	nce	on	Deposit '	With S	itate T	reasurer, J	fan. 1, 19	16.			\$2,079	99
Feb.	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			\$2,248			
Mar.	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			1,360	77		
Apr.	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			2,521	19		
May	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			1.696	53		
June	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			2,295	77		
July	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			1.423	50		
Aug.	1.	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			1.242	40		
Sept.	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer				69		
Oct.	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer				ŎŽ.		
Nov.	1,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			1,658	66		
Dec.	1.	by	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			2,697			
Dec.	30,	bу	Deposit	With	State	Treasurer			2.807			
		•					•••••				25,347	36

\$27,427 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan.	8.	Warrant 1, Geo. H. Huggins. P. M., 4,000		
	8.	Warrant 1, Geo. H. Huggins. P. M., 4,000 No. 5, 3,000 No. 8 Stamped Envelopes Warrant 2, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 3, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	\$150	96
	8.	Expenses, statement attached	63	95
		zia cing Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	10.	1916, of J. P. Selby, Inspector, statement		
	10.	attached	12	50
		Warrant 5, Standard Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C., Refund of Tax on Oil Shipped from Charleston to Points Out of State, state-		
		ment attached	42	80
	11.	Warrant 6, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for J. Roy Jones, Inspector	20	00
	13.	Warrant 7, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage	20	00
	14.	Warrant 6, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for J. Roy Jones, Inspector		00
	14.	Warrant 9, The State Co., Printing Oil		
	15.	Warrant 10, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	8	35
	17.	age for Inspector Selby	20	00
		Stamped Envelopes, 100 10c. Stamps, 200	43	19
	19.	5c. Stamps Warrant 12, Western Union Tel. Co., Telegraph Service for December, bill attached	10	••
			.34	87
	22.	Warrant 13. Columbia Seal and Stamp Co	12	75
	22.	Stationery and Office Supplies Warrant 14, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. Parts for Automobile	9	98
	25.	Parts for Automobile	20	
	25.	Warrant 16, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Labor-	20	vv
		attached	21	35
	26.	Warrant 17, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	2 8.	attached	70	
	28.	Warrant 19, Summer Bro. Co., Newberry,	•••	00
		Warrant 20, J. W. Rhea, Assistant Chemist, Salary for January, Dated January 31. Warrant 21, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Selby Warrant 22, Geo. II. Huggins, P. M., 2,000 1c. Stamped Envelopes, No. 8 Warrant 23, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary, January	4	05
	28.	Warrant 20, J. W. Rhea, Assistant Chemist, Salary for January, Dated January 31	100	00
	29 .	Warrant 21, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	20	00
	31.	Warrant 22, Geo. II. Huggins, P. M., 2,000		12
eb.	1.	Warrant 23, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary,		•
	1.	January Warrant 24, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist, Salary, January Warrant 25, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,	137	
	1.	ist, Salary, January	108	33
	1.	Salary, January	100	00
	1.	January	100	00
		January Warrant 27, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer, Salary, January Warrant 28, J. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Salary,	70	00
	1.	January	60	00
	4.	January Warrant 29, J. Roy Jones, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	5.	Warrant 30, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	66	
	5.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 30, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 31, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Operating Expenses of Laboratory for Jan-	00	-0
	-	uary	22	30
		Warrant 32, The State Co., Printing Tax Stamps and Office Supplies, bill attached.	44	35
	5.	warrant 33, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services	30	00
	7.	for January Warrant 34, Geo. H. Huggins, P. M., Postage Stamps	40	
	8.	Stamps Warrant 35. Robert Lee Cave, Parts and Re-	10	40

	11.	Warrant 36, Southern Ry. Co., 2,000 Mileage for Commissioner Watson and In-		
			. 40	00
	11.	Warrant 37, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	20	
	11.	Warrant 38, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for		00
	11.	Inspector Jones	20	00
	10	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
	10.	Inspector Sloan	20	00
	19.	age for Inspector Selby	20	00
	23.	Warrant 42, Jas. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Salary, February, Dated March 1	60	00
	25.	Warrant 43, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspec-	100	00
	25.	warrant 37, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for O. H. Bissell, Inspector. Warrant 38, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Jones Warrant 39, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 40, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Sloan Warrant 41, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Selby Warrant 42, Jas. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Salary, February, Dated March 1. Warrant 43, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, January Warrant 44, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached.		
		tached	40	00
	25.	Warrant 45, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspec-		
Mar.	1.	Warrant 46, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist,	20	00
	1.	Warrant 46, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist, Salary, February Warrant 47, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Sal-	108	33
		ary, repruary	100	00
	1.	February	100	00
	1.	rapher, Salary, February	70	00
	1.	Warrant 50, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspec- tor, Salary, February	100	00
	1.	Warrant 51, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chemist Salary February	75	00
	3.	Warrant 48, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Salary, February Warrant 49, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer, Salary, February	12	50
	4.	Warrant 53, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Travel-	60	65
	4.	Warrant 54, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for		
	4.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 54, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for J. P. Selby, Inspector	20	00
	7.	repruary	137	50
		Warrant 56, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	10.	Warrant 57, The State Co., Printing and	27	95
	10.	Warrant 58, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and		50
	11.	Warrant 59, Columbia Seal and Stamp Co.,		
	11.	Warrant 60, Western Union Tel. Co., Tele-		45
	17.	tached	19	88
		Co., Premium on Bond O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector	12	50
	17.	Inspector		
	17	bill attached	49	31
	11.	Mazda Lamps for Laboratory, bill at-	3	75
	18.	bill attached	_	
	18.	Warrant 65, Peoples Oil Co., Automobile	40	00
	18.	Supplies, statement attached	24	20
	22.	age for J. P. Selby, Inspector Warrant 67. H. W. McCreight, Clerk Tray-	20	00
	23.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 65, Peoples Oil Co., Automobile Supplies, statement attached Warrant 66, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000-Mile- age for J. P. Selby, Inspector Warrant 67, H. W. McCreight, Clerk, Trav- eling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 68, W. H. Coleman, P. M. P. O. Box Rent April, May, June, Statement at-	6	03
	40.	Rent April, May, June, Statement at-	2	00
	24.	warrant 69, J. D. Dial, Premium on Bond of H. W. McCreight, Clerk, statement at-	Z	00
			12	50
	25.	Warrant 70, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	28.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 71, J. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Salary, March, Dated April 1	60	00

	31.	Warrant 72, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for		
	31.	Warrent 72 A C Summers Chemist Spleny	20	0(
	31.	March	137	5(
	31.	ist, Salary, March	108	3
	31.	Warrant 74, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist, Salary, March. Warrant 75, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chemist, Salary, March. Warrant 76, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Salary, March.	75	0(
	31.	ary, March Warrant 77, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Salary, March	100	00
			100	0(
	31.	Warrant 78, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services for March	32	00
.	31.	tor, Salary, March	100	00
Apr.	1.	for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector.	. 20	00
	1.	rapher, Salary, March	85	00
	1.	warrant 82, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	73	98
	1.	Warrant 78, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services for March	20	00
	1.	Warrant 84, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Bissell, Jr	20	00
	3.	Warrant 85, Nathan Burkett, Carpenter, Laboratory Repairs, statement attached.	24	
	3.	Laboratory Repairs, statement attached. Warrant 36, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Sloan		00
	4.	Warrant 87, J. Roy Jones, Inspector, Travel-	40	
	4.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 88, The State Co., Printing Tax Stamps and Office Supplies, statement	10	u
•		attached	82	27
	4.	Warrant 88, The State Co., Printing Tax Stamps and Office Supplies, statement attached		
		for same, statement attached	421	95
	4.	warrant 90, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Laboratory Expenses for March, statement		
	8.	attached	31	
	10.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
			15	30
		tached Warrant 93, Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Telephone Service, March, statement at-		-
	13.	tached Warrant 94, Western Union Tel. Co., Telegraph Service, statement attached Warrant 95, Beauvis Typewriter Supply Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., 10 Boxes Carbon Paper, statement attached Warrant 96, Manufacturers' Record from 2/16/16-2/16/17.	19	45
	13.	graph Service, statement attached Warrant 95. Beauvis Typewriter Supply	32	77
	-	Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., 10 Boxes Carbon Paper, statement attached	15	00
	13.	Warrant 96, Manufacturers' Record from 2/16/16-2/16/17		00
	14.	Warrant 97, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Automobile Parts, state-	•	••
	15.		20	24
		Warrant 98, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40.	•
	15.	Warrant 99, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	40	
	18.	Warrant 99, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Bissell	20	00
		of Inspectors Sloan and Jones, statement attached	25	00
	20.	Warrant 101, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 4,000 1c. Stamped Envelopes and 1,000 2c. Stamps.	66	24
	21.	Warrant 102, The Fisk Rubber Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached	24	
	21.	Warrant 101, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 4,000 lc. Stamped Envelopes and 1,000 2c. Stamps. Warrant 102, The Fisk Rubber Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 103, Gulf Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga., Refund Tax on Oil Shipped out of State, statement attached Warrant 104, H. C. Bailey, Agent, Doubleday, Page & Co., 7 volumes The Farmers Economics, statement attached Warrant 105, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Selby Warrant 106, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached.		
	22.	State, statement attached	58	31
		day, Page & Co., 7 volumes The Farmers Economics, statement attached	22	05
	22.	Warrant 105, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Selby	20	
	2 2 .	Warrant 106, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses statement attached	40	
		wroning Emperiors, statement attached.	7.0	v

	25.	Warrant 107, J. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Salary, April, Dated April 30	60	00
	27.	Warrant 108, Neostyle Co., New York City,	•	••
		One No. 8 Rotary Neostyle Duplicator,	41	50
	27.	Warrant 109, Walsh's Directory Co., One Di-	**	•
		Warrant 109, Walsh's Directory Co., One Directory 1916, City of Columbia, statement attached Warrant 110, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.	6	00
	28.	Warrant 110, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.	•	••
		and Charges, Automobile Parts, state-	20	45
	29.	Warrant 111, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-		-
	30.	ment attached Warrant 111, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile- age for Inspector Groeschel	20	00
		spector, Salary, April	100	00
	3 0.	ary. April	137	50
	30.	Warrant 114, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chem-	100	
	30.	Warrant 115, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chem-	108	33
	30.		75	00
	30.	Salary, April	100	00
	30.	Warrant 117, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Salary, April	100	00
	30.	Warrant 118, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenog-		
	30.	April Warrant 118, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenog- grapher, Salary, April Warrant 119, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services	85	00
34	•	for April	32	00
May	Z.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	125	00
	2.	Warrant 121, S. A. L. Ry., 2,000 Mileage for		
		Sloan, Huffman and McCreight, Clerk	40	00
	6.	Warrant 122, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Travel-	60	10
	6.	Warrant 123, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-		
	6.	Warrant 119, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services for April Warrant 120, E. J. Watson, Commissioner, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 121, S. A. L. Ry., 2,000 Mileage for Commissioner Watson and Inspectors Sloan, Huffman and McCreight, Clerk Warrant 122, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 123, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for J. P. Selby, Inspector Warrant 124, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 4,000 2c. Stamped Envelopes, No. 5 Warrant 125, The State Co., Printing Blanks, Bulletins and Supplies, statement attached	20	.00
	в	Stamped Envelopes, No. 5	84	96
	٠.	Bulletins and Supplies, statement at-		
	6.	tached	72	00
	10	warrant 126, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile- age for O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector Warrant 127, R. L. Bryan Co., Printing Books and Blanks, statement attached. Warrant 128, Western Union Tel. Co., Tele- graph Service for April, statement at- tached.	20	00
	10.	Books and Blanks, statement attached	24	20
	10.	Warrant 128, Western Union Tel. Co., Tele-		
		tached	12	08
	10.	Warrant 129, W. H. Coleman, P. M., C. O. D. Automobile Parts statement attached	2	52
	10.	Warrant 130, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,		
	10.	Warrant 131, Underwood Typewriter Co	40	00
		Charlotte, N. C., Repairing Underwood		90
	13.	Warrant 129, W. H. Coleman, P. M., C. O. D. Automobile Parts, statement attached Warrant 130, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 131, Underwood Typewriter Co., Charlotte, N. C., Repairing Underwood Machine, statement attached. Warrant 132, Paul H. Glenn, Supplies for Upholstering Office Furniture, state- ment attached	v	20
		Upholstering Office Furniture, state- ment attached	9	50
	13.	Warrant 133, S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	·	•
		Warrant 133, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	13.	Warrant 134. Gibbes-Davis Typewriter Co		
		Machina atatament attached	5	00
	13.	Warrant 135, Peace Printing Co., Greenville, Printing 1,000 Labor Law Bulletins No.		
	15	58, statement attached	48	40
	10.	Warrant 135, Peace Printing Co., Greenville, Printing 1,000 Labor Law Bulletins, No. 58, statement attached		
	15.	tor Warrant 137 N Mosely Loris S C 1 Quert	20	00
		Gaso-Tonic for Automobile statement	_	
	20.	Warrant 138, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	2	00
	96	warrant 138. C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for J. P. Selby, Inspector Warrant 139, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.	20	00
	40.	age for J. P. Selby, Inspector		
		from Poole & McCullough Motor Co., statement attached	15	12
		~	10	- 4

07 TT 140 G41 D G- 1000 Mil-		
 Warrant 140, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector Warrant 141, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 142, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Automobile Parts Warrant 143, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary May 	20	00
27. Warrant 141, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,	40	00
29. Warrant 142, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.		
and Charges, Automobile Parts	26	19
ary, May 31. Warrant 144, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chem-	137	50
ary, May 31. Warrant 144, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist, Salary, May 31. Warrant 145, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chem-	115	00
31. Warrant 145, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chem-	75	00
31. Warrant 146, O. H. Bissell, Inspector, Sal-	10	
ary, May	100	00
	100	00
St. Warrant 140, Miss S. J. Cumingham,	85	00
31. Warrant 149, J. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Salary, May 1-15	30	00
31. Warrant 150, Miss Louise Cunningham, Ex-		
31. Warrant 151, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services	13	33
for May	32	00
spector, Salary, May	100	00
une 1. Warrant 153, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Oper- ating Expense of Laboratory for May,		
1 Warrant 154 N Durkett Corporter Services	29	34
 Warrant 154, N. Burkett, Carpenter, Services 21 days, Highway Signs and Repair Work, statement attached Warrant 155, Peoples Oil Co., Augusta, Ga., Refund of Tax on Oil Reshipped Out of 		
Work, statement attached	43	50
Refund of Tax on Oil Reshipped Out of	12	F. 2
State, statement attached		
3. Warrant 157, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	71	05
age for Inspector Selby	20	00
Office Supplies, statement attached	96	65
7. Warrant 159, W. H. Coleman, P. M., Stamps for Mailing Bulletins, Marketing, etc	40	00
16. Warrant 160, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for	20	00
16. Warrant 161, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 17. Warrant 162, Southern Bell Telephone Co., Telephone Service, statement attached 17. Warrant 163, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 17. Warrant 164, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Automobile Parts, statement attached		
17. Warrant 162, Southern Bell Telephone Co.,	40	00
Telephone Service, statement attached 17. Warrant 163, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist,	23	50
Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	10	85
17. Warrant 164, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Automobile Parts, state-		
ment attached	28	65
Electricity for May, statement attached.	16	3 8
20. Warrant 166, Southern Commercial Congress, Inc., Washington, D. C., Sustaining		
Membership to January 1, 1917, state-	25	00
ment attached		
tached	35	55
20. Warrant 168, The Texas Co., Supplies for		
attached	94	41
22. Warrant 169, A. C. Doyle, Assistant Chemist, Salary June 1-22	84	33
22. Warrant 170, Dr. Clarence J. Owens, Sec		
Association of Commissioners of Agri-	0.5	•
22. Warrant 171, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-	25	00
age for J. P. Selby, Inspector 23. Warrant 172, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-	20	00
age for J. R. Jones, Inspector	20	00
C M Close Inspector	20	00
23. Warrant 174, Automobile Transfer Co., Pulling Automobile, statement attached	8	00
ing Automobile, statement attached 26. Warrant 175, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 4,000 2c, Stamped Envelopes, No. 5	84	
Stamped Enveropes, 140. U	07	<i>0</i> 0

	26.	Warrant 176, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement		
		attached	40	00
		spector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached warrant 177, W. H. Coleman, P. M., P. O. Box Rent, July, August, September, statement attached warrant 178. The Fisk Rubber Co., Supplies	2	00
	29.	statement attached Warrant 178, The Fisk Rubber Co., Supplies		96
	29.	for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 179, Cave Vulcanizing Works, Repairs and Supplies for Automobile, state-	•	••
	30.	ment attached Chamist Sal-	20	41
	30.	ary, June	137	50
	30.	warrant 180, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary, June	75	00
	30.	Salary, June	100	00
	30.	Warrant 184 Miss S. J. Cunningham Stenog-	100	00
	30.	rapher, Salary, June		00
	30.	tra Help, Salary, June		00
		June Warrant 187, S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-		00
	30.	spector, Salary, June Warrant 188, C. E. Pettit, Assistant Chem-	100	00
July	1.	June Warrant 187. S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, June Warrant 188. C. E. Pettit, Assistant Chemist, Salary, June 26-30 Warrant 189. S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Traveling Tyropass, statement, attached	13	33
	1.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 190, N. Burkett, Expenses placing		00
	1.	Warrant 191, Southern Ry Co., 1,000 Mileage	103 20	18 00
	3.	Warrant 192, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,		00
	3.	Warrant 189, S. M. Sloan, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 190, N. Burkett, Expenses placing Highway Signs, etc., statement attached. Warrant 191, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector Warrant 192, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector	40	00
	5.	attached	52	30
	5. 5.	ing Evnances statement attached	72	30
		spector, Traveling Expenses, statement	40	00
	7.	warrant 196, Western Union Tel. Co., Tele- graph Service for June, statement at-		-
	7.	tached	•	58
	7.	for June		00
	7.	for June	6	50
		ceipt and Warrant Books for Office, statement attached	19	60
	8.	Repairs and Supplies, statement at-		••
	8.	warrant 201, Terven-Childs Electric Co., Laboratory Supplies, statement at-	79	00
		tacned	8	39
	8.	Warrant 202. Bruns & Little, Supplies for Automobile, statement attached.	8	66
	8. 11.	Co., One Office Chair, statement attached	8	65
	12.	J. P. Selby, Inspector	20	00
	12.	24 Hemp Twine, statement attached Warrant 206 Reguyais Tynewriter Sunnly	2	50
		Warrant 202. Bruns & Little, Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 203. Southern Scale and Fixture Co., One Office Chair, statement attached Warrant 204, S. A. L. Ry. 1,000 Mileage for J. P. Selby, Inspector	6	00
	1 2.	Warrant 207, Columbia Welding Co., Repairs to Automobile, statement attached.		25
	12.	pairs to Automobile, statement attached. Warrant 208, Perry-Mann Electric Co., Supplies and Repairs to Automobile, statement attached. Warrant 209, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector		
	13.	ment attached	23	8 9
		age for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector	20	00
	15.	tor	20	00

	15.	Warrant 211, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.		
		Warrant 211, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. and Charges, Automobile Parts, statement attached	30	67
	19.	ment attached Warrant 212, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for H. W. McCreight, Clerk Warrant 213, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for J. R. Jones, Inspector Warrant 214, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 1c. Stamped Envelopes No. 8 Warrant 215, H. W. McCreight, Clerk, Expenses Account April July statement at-		00
	24.	Warrant 213, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-	_	
		age for J. R. Jones, Inspector	20	00
	26.	Stamped Envelopes No. 8	57	80
	29.	Stamped Envelopes No. 8		
		pense mecount, mpini duij, statement at	6	94
	2 9.	Warrant 216, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-	20	00
	29.	Warrant 217, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,		
	31.	Warrant 218. S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	40	00
	31.	tached Warrant 216, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Selby Warrant 217, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses statement attached. Warrant 218, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, July Warrant 219, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary, July.	100	00
	31.	ary, July	137	50
	31.	warrant 220, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chemist, Salary, July Warrant 221, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Salary, July	75	00
	31 .	Warrant 221, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,		
	31.	Salary, July	100	vv
		July	100	00
	31.	Stenographer, Salary, July	85	00
	3 1.	Warrant 224, Miss Louise Cunningham, Ex- tra Help Salary July	40	00
	31.	July Warrant 223, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer, Salary, July Warrant 224, Miss Louise Cunningham, Ex- tra Help, Salary, July Warrant 225, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services		
	21	Warrant 226 C E Pettit Assistant Chemist	32	00
Aug.	1.	for July	80	00
Aug.	1.	Tohon Wighway Posting statement at-		••
	1.	Warrant 228. The State Co., Printing and	91	60
	3.	Office Supplies, statement attached	69	37
	٥.	Highway Maps in Five Colors and Mak-		
	3.	Warrant 228, The State Co., Printing and Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 229, The State Co., Printing 3,500 Highway Maps in Five Colors and Making Thirteen Plates, statement attached. Warrant 230, Western Union Tel. Co., Telegraph Service, statement attached Warrant 231, The Texas Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 232, G. M. Carpenter, Office Supplies, statement attached	350	00
	3.	graph Service, statement attached	42	53
	3.	Automobile, statement attached	62	89
	3.	warrant 232, G. M. Carpenter, Office Supplies, statement attached	10	05
	3.	Tito delegation of the contraction of the contracti		
		mobile Repairse and Supplies, statement	18	22
	3.	Warrant 234, R. L. Bryan Co., Printing	73	05
	3.	Warrant 234. R. L. Bryan Co., Printing Books and Blanks, statement attached. Warrant 235. S. B. McMaster, Supplies for Automobile, statement attached.		
	3.	Warrant 236. Lorick & Lowrance, Supplies	3	00
		Warrant 236, Lorick & Lowrance, Supplies for Highway Marking, statement at-	28	9.8
	3.	tached Columbia Lumber and Mfg. Co. Supplies for Highway Marking.	20	•
		statement attached	30	50
	4.	Warrant 238, W. H. Coleman, P. M., Office	20	uo
	5.	Postage Warrant 239, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Travel-		
	7.	Warrant 240 C M Scott II T A 1 000 Mile-	58	75
	7.	age for Inspector Bissell	20	00
	٠.	age for Inspector Bissell		
	9.		27	61
	٠.	Warrant 242, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 243, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. Express. Automobile Parts, statement	40	00
	9.	Express. Automobile Parts, statement		
			48	96
	110	attached Warrant 244, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 245, S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	40	00
	21	attached	40	00
	ωı.	Stamped Envelopes No 8	5.7	80

	22.	Warrant 247, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-	00	
	2 2 .	warrant 248, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 4,000 2c. Stamped Envelopes, No. 5 warrant 249, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Selby		00 96
	26.	warrant 249, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mile-		00
	28.	warrant 250, Southern Express, C. O. D. Express, Automobile Parts, statement attached	20	00
	29.	tached	13	76
	29.	Warrant 251, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 Mileage for O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector	20	00
	31.	Express, Automobile Parts	151	29
	31.	ary, August	137	50
	31.	ist, Salary, August	75	00
	31.	Warrant 256 I P Salby Inspector Salary	100	00
	31.	August Warrant 257, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer Solary August	100	00
		August Warrant 257, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer, Salary, August Warrant 258, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services,	85	00
	31.	August	32	00
	31.	spector, Salary, August	100	00
	31.	tra Help, Salary, August	40	00
Sept.	1.	Salary, August	80	00
-	2.	age for J. R. Jones, Inspector	20	00
	2.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 264, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Lab-	40	00
	4.	oratory, statement attached Warrant 265, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Travel-		50
	9.	ing Expenses, statement attached Warrant 266, S. A. L. Ry., 1.000 Mileage for		25
	11.	S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector Warrant 267, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.		00
		Warrant 258, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services, August Warrant 259, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, August Warrant 260, Miss Louise Cunningham, Extra Help, Salary, August	48	21
	11.	Warrant 268, The State Co., Printing and Office Supplies, statement attached	45	05
	12.	Warrant 269, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Selby	20	00
	14.	Automobile, statement attachedd	89	
	14.	Automobile, statement attached	59	64
	19.	Stamped Envelopes, No. 8	57	80
	22.	age for Inspector Bissell	20	00
	23. 26.	Mileage for Inspector Selby	20	00
	20.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
	29.	N. C., Refund of Tax on Oil Reshipped	90	10
	30.	Warrant 277, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary, September	137	16 50
	30.		75	00
	30.	ist, Salary, September	100	
	30.	Salary, September Warrant 280, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Salary, September	100	
	30.	September Warrant 281, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer, Salary, September Warrant 282, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services,	85	00
	30.	Warrant 282, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services, September	32	
	30.	Warrant 283, Miss Louise Cunningham, Extra Help, Salary, September Warrant 284. S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, September Warrant 285. C. E. Pettit, Assistant Chemist, Salary, September.		00
	30.	Warrant 284. S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, September	100	
	30.	Warrant 285. C. E. Pettit, Assistant Chemist, Salary, September		00
Oct.	4.	Salary, September		00
			. •	- •

	e	Warrant 997 O H Biggall Ir Ingnactor		
	_	Warrant 287, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 288, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 289, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and Electricity, statement attached Warrant 290, The Fisk Rubber Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 291, T. T. Huffman, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, Automobile, statement attached	40	00
	7.	ing Expenses statement attached	72	10
	9.	Warrant 289, C. M. Tew, Auditor, Gas and		
	13.	Warrant 290. The Fisk Rubber Co., Sup-	14	00
	10	plies for Automobile, statement attached	75	38
	10.	Traveling Expenses, Automobile, state-		
	17	ment attached	40	00
	11.	Stamped Envelopes, No. 8	57	80
	31.	Warrant 293, Jas. D. Lee, Extra Help, Salary, October	60	00
	19.	October Warrant 294, Peoples Oil Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 295, The Texas Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 296, Habenicht-McDougall Co.,		
	19.	Warrant 295, The Texas Co., Supplies for	7	40
	19.	Automobile, statement attached Warrant 296 Habanicht-McDougall Co	27	19
		Supplies for Automobile, statement at-		
	19.	tached	11	56
	10	plies for Automobile, statement attached.	12	06
	19.	plies for Automobile, statement attached	16	7.0
	19.	Warrant 299, Gulf Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga.,		
		the State, statement attached	19	27
	21.	Warrant 300, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		
			40	00
	25.	attached Warrant 301, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 302, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Bissell.	40	00
	25.	Warrant 302, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-		
	31.	Warrant 303. A. C. Summers. Chemist. Sal-	20	00
	31.	Warrant 303, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary, October	137	50
		ist, Salary, October	75	00
	31.	Warrant 305, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,	100	00
	ა1.	Salary, October		
	31.	October Warrant 307, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer, Salary, October. Warrant 308, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services	100	00
	31.	Stenographer, Salary, October	85	00
		for October	32	00
	31.	for October Warrant 309, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary Coctober. Warrant 310, Miss Louise Cunningham, Extra Help, Salary, October. Warrant 311, C. E. Pettit, Assistant Chemist, Salary, October. Warrant 312, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector Warrant 313, A. C. Summers. Chemist, Lab-	100	00
	31.	Warrant 310, Miss Louise Cunningham, Ex-		
	31.	Warrant 311. C. E. Pettit. Assistant Chem-	40	00
		ist, Salary, October	80	00
	31.	age for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector	20	00
lov.	1.	Warrant 313, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Lab-	41	25
	2.	Warrant 314, Columbia Seal and Stamp Co.,		
	3.	warrant 313, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Laboratory Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 314, Columbia Seal and Stamp Co., Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 315, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 No. 8 2c. Stamped Envelopes Warrant 316, Jas. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Salary. November	12	15
	3.	No. 8 2c. Stamped Envelopes	110	0Ò
		ary, November Warrant 317, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	60	00
	6.	Warrant 317, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	45	85
	6.	Warrant 318 W H Coleman D M Office	_	
	8.	Warrant 319, Nathan Burkett, Carpenter.	50	00
		Postage Warrant 319, Nathan Burkett, Carpenter, Expense Account Exhibits, statement attached	e e	
	13.	Warrant 320, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 1c.		00
	13.	warrant 320, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 5,000 1c. Stamped Envelopes, No. 8. Warrant 321, Eimer & Amend, 205 Third Ave., New York City, Laboratory Supplies, statement attached. Warrant 322, J. M. VanMetre, Office Supplies, statement attached. Warrant 323, Western Union Tel. Co., Service, statement attached Warrant 324, Pain's Fireworks, 26 Park Place, New York City, Flags and Supplies for Exhibit, statement attached	57	80
		Ave., New York City, Laboratory Sup-	0.5	40
	13.	Warrant 322, J. M. VanMetre, Office Sup-	35	48
	14.	plies, statement attached	3	50
	• • •	vice, statement attached	80	92
	14.	Place, New York City, Flags and Sun-		
		plies for Exhibit, statement attached	59	50

	18.	Warrant 325, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Bissell	20	00
	18.	Warrant 326, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,		00
	18.	Warrant 327, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000		
	21.	Warrant 328, R. L. Bryan Co., Printing and	20	00
	99	Office Supplies, statement attached	36	00
	22.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	125	00
	ZZ.	Commissioner Watson, Pullman, Berth		
	97	and Difference on Ticket	46	60
	41.	for State Exhibits, statement attached.	49	82
	27.	Warrant 325, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Bissell Warrant 326, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 327, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Selby Warrant 328, R. L. Bryan Co., Printing and Office Supplies, statement attached Warrant 329, E. J. Watson, Commissioner, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 329, S. A. L. Ry., 2,000 Mileage for Commissioner Watson, Pullman, Berth and Difference on Ticket Warrant 331, Lorick & Lowrance, Supplies for State Exhibits, statement attached Warrant 332, Cave Vulcanizing Works, Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 333, Habenicht-McDougall Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement at-	43	09
	27.	Warrant 333, Habenicht-McDougall Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement at-		
		tached Warrant 334, Perry-Mann Electric Co., Supplies for Exhibits, Laboratory, Automobile, statement attached	19	20
	Z7.	plies for Exhibits, Laboratory, Automo-		
	27	bile, statement attached	34	18
			79	00
	28.	Warrant 336, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mile-		06
	30.	age for J. P. Selby, Inspector Warrant 337. S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	20	00
	29.	spector, Salary, November	100	90
		age for J. R. Jones, Inspector	20	00
	29.	Warrant 339, J. R. Jones, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	30.	Warrant 340, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary November	137	50
	30.	Warrant 341, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chem-		
	30.	Warrant 342, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,		00
	30.	Salary, November	100	00
	30.	Warrant 340, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Salary, November Warrant 341, H. H. Beard, Assistant Chemist, Salary, November Warrant 342, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Salary, November Warrant 343, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Salary, November Warrant 344, Miss S. J. Cunningham,	100	00
		November Warrant 344, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer, Salary, November Warrant 345, Ben Wallace, Porter, Services	85	60
	30.	for November	32	00
	3 0.		80	on
Dec.	1.	Salary, November		00
	2.	Warrant 348, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Travel-		
	5.	Warrant 349. W. H. Coleman. P. M., 6,000 lc.	61	95
	5.	Warrant 348, J. P. Selby, Inspector, Tråveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 349, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 6,000 lc. Stamped Envelopes, No. 8 Warrant 350, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. Warrant 351, Standard Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C., Refund of Tax on Oil Reshipped Out of State, statement attached Warrant 352, Southern Express Co., C. O. D. Express, Parts for Automobile, statement attached.	69	36
	.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached.	40	00
	5.	N. C., Refund of Tax on Oil Reshipped		
	7.	Out of State, statement attached Warrant 352, Southern Express Co., C. O. D.	61	31
		Express, Parts for Automobile, state- ment attached		60
			8	60
	12.	Warrant 354. Nathan Burkett, Carpenter,	40	00
		Warrant 353, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for Inspectors Selby and Harris Warrant 354, Nathan Burkett, Carpenter, Labor, Highway Posting, statement at- tached	15	00
	10.	warrant 355, W. H. Coleman, P. M. C. O. D.		00
		ment attached	4	16
	14.	Warrant 356. The Texas Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached	34	25
	14.	Warrant 357, Western Union Telegraph Co., Services, statement attached	48	50
	14.	Warrant 358, Gibbes Machinery Co., Sup-		
	14.	Warrant 357, Western Union Telegraph Co., Services, statement attached Warrant 358, Gibbes Machinery Co., Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 359, Cave Vulcanizing Works, Supplies for Automobile, statement attached Warrant 360, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for Inspector Bissell		45
	16.	Warrant 360. C. M. Scott. II. T. A. 1.000 Mile-	27	62
	10	age for Inspector Bissell	20	00
	_	Postage	50	00

21. Warrant 362, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,			•	,
 Warrant 362, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 363, Jas. D. Lee, Clerical Help, Sal- 	40	00		
ary, Part of December	50	00		
21. Warrant 364, H. W. McCreight, Clerk, Expenses, July 29 to Dec. 18, statement at-				
tached	8	65		
21. Warrant 365, American Can Co., 447 W. 14th St., New York City, 201 Oil Sample Cans.	24	00		
21. Warrant 366, A. C. Summers, Chemist, Sal-	44	00		
ary, December	137	50		
ist, Salary, December	80	00		
21. Warrant 368, O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector,	100	00		
Salary, December	100	00		
December	100	00		
21. Warrant 370, Miss S. J. Cunningham, Stenographer, Salary, December	85	00		
21 Warrant 371 Ren Wallace Porter Services				
for December	32	00		
for December	100	00		
21. Warrant 373, C. E. Pettit, Assistant Chem-	0.0	00		
ist, Salary, December	90	00		
Automobile Account, statement attached	25	00		
26. Warrant 375, J. P. Vaughan, Services, Office Expense, statement attached	5	00		
26. Warrant 376, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 Mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	•	• •		
Mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory in-	20	00		
26. Warrant 377, W. H. Coleman, P. M., P. O.				
26. Warrant 377, W. H. Coleman, P. M., P. O. Box Rent, Jan., Feb., Mar., 1917	2	00		
Automobile, statement attached	6	52		
26. Warrant 379, S. B. Hyatt, Storage and Repairs for Automobile, statement at-				
tached	17	60		
26. Warrant 380. B-C Electric Co., Supplies for	• •	70		
State Exhibit, statement attached 27. Warrant 381, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 4,000	17	78		
No. 5. 2c Stamped Envelopes	84	96		
28. Warrant 382, Brown & Pope, Drayage Services for Exhibits, statement attached.	48	00		
29. Warrant 383, The Murray Drug Co., Supplies for Posting Highways, statement		••		
attached	7	15		
30. Warrant 384, Hon. S. T. Carter, State Treas-	•			
urer, for Conversion Into General Fund of the State, as per Section 16, Appro-				
priation Act of 1916	6,000	00		
30. Warrant 386, Lutheran Board of Publica-				
tion, Printing Marl Bulletins, 2,325 Copies of 88 pages	153	00		
Balance on Deposit With State Treasurer	1,889	68		
-	\$27,427	35	\$27,427	35
	V ,			

APPENDIX IV.

DETAILED STATEMENT SHOWING WARRANTS ISSUED ON "ACCOUNT SPECIAL (\$4,000) FOR CONTINGENT FUND,"

(Paid from Funds From Feed and Oil Accounts as per Provisions of Appropriation Act of 1916, and Also Included in Statements of Those Accounts.)

Feb. 28. Warrant 1, E. C. Bridgman, Publisher, 86 Warren St	\$ 34	00
Mar. 2. Warrant 2. News & Courier. Subscription.	404	vv
one year in advance	8	00
10. Warrant 3, The State Co., Printing 700		
Labor Reports, Cuts and Maps for Same	160	30
17. Warrant 4, The State Co., 1200 Copies of General Report for 1915, Cuts and Maps		
for same	477	50
17. Warrant 5, Gulf & Atlantic Insurance C.,		••
Premium Bond Commissioner for 1916	80	00

Apr.	3.	Warrant 6, J. D. Lee, for Nathan Burkett, Carpenter, Expense Account, Repairs at Laboratory, statement attached Warrant 7, The State Co., Printing 8,000 Cow Pea Bulletins No. 57 and Cuts for Same and Binding 100 Copies Annual Report in Cloth		
		Carpenter, Expense Account, Repairs at	24	00
	4.	Warrant 7, The State Co., Printing 8,000		•
		Cow Pea Bulletins No. 57 and Cuts for Same and Binding 100 Copies Annual		
		Report in Cloth	421	95
	13.	Warrant 8, Manufacturers Record, Sub-	4	00
	22.	Warrant 9, H. C. Bailey, Doubleday, Page	•	••
		& Co., 7 Volumes The Farmers	22	05
May	2.	Warrant 10, Nathan Burkett, Carpenter,		•••
		Three Days, statement attached	6	00
	2.	Warrant 11. E. J. Watson, Commissioner.	•	••
		Traveling Expenses, statement at-	28	03
	13.	Warrant 12, Peace Printing Co., Greenville, S. C., 1,000 Labor Law Bulletins, statement attached. Warrant 13, N. Burkett, Carpenter, 21 days Services, Repair Work and Highway Signs, statement attached Warrant 14, Soll Survey, Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, Editor, Subscription, One Year in Advance		•••
		statement attached	48	40
June	1.	Warrant 13, N. Burkett, Carpenter, 21 days		
		Signs, statement attached	43	50
	17.	Warrant 14, Soil Survey, Dr. Jacob G. Lip-		
			3	00
	20.			
		1, 1917, statement attached	25	00
	22.	Warrant 16, Dr. Clarence J. Owens, Secre-		
		warrant 16, Southern Commercial Con- gress, Sustaining Membership to Jan. 1, 1917, statement attached		
Tulu	1	statement attached	25	00
July	1.	Signs, statement attached	103	18
	17.	Warrant 18, R. M. Mazyck, Shipping High-		46
Aug.	1.	Warrant 19, N. Burkett, Carpenter, Labor,		
		Highway Posting, statement attached	91	60
	o.	tional Commissioners of Agriculture, statement attached		
	•	Transact Od Tardala & Tarrana Garage	350	00
	٠.	warrant 21, Lorick & Lowrance, Supplies for Making Highway, etc Warrant 22, Columbia Lumber & Mfg. Co., Supplies for Marking Highways, etc Warrant 23, Murray Drug Co., Supplies for Marking Highways, etc Warrant 24, Automobile Transfer Co., Ser-	28	98
	3.	Warrant 22, Columbia Lumber & Mig. Co., Supplies for Marking Highways etc.	30	50
Sept.	15.	Warrant 23, Murray Drug Co., Supplies for		
	29.	Warrant 24. Automobile Transfer Comparer	58	25
		vices, statement attached	50	00
	Z 9.	ton. S. C., Subscription One Year, state-		*
0-4		ment attached	6	00
Oct.	z.	ment attached		
Morr			59	75
140V.	8	Warrant 27, N. Burkett, Carpenter, Services, October, Exhibit, statement at-		
	14	tached Warrant 28, Pain's Manhattan Beach Fireworks, Flags and Bunting for State Exhibit, statement attached Warrant 29, Southern Good Roads, Lexington, N. C., Subscription, October 1916 to 1917, statement attached Warrant 30, Record Publishing Co., Subscription, September 4, 1916, to September 4, 1917, statement attached Warrant 31. C. O. Brown & Bro Supplies for Highway Marking and State Exhibit, account in full Warrant 32, Columbia Sign Works, Painting Two Banners, Good Roads, statement	66	00
	14.	warrant 26, Fam's Mannattan Beach Fire- works, Flags and Bunting for State		
	20	Exhibit, statement attached	59	50
	20.	ington, N. C., Subscription, October 1916		
	20	to 1917, statement attached	1	00
	20.	scription, September 4, 1916, to Septem-		
	20	ber 4, 1917, statement attached	6	00
		for Highway Marking and State Ex-		
	20	nibit, account in full	14	05
		Two Banners, Good Roads, statement		00
	22	attached	4	00
		Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
	22	tached	17	65
		Traveling Expenses, statement at-	105	00
		tached	140	υU

			\$3,150	10	\$3,150 10
	8 0.	Warrant 53, Lutheran Board of Publica- tion, Printing Mari Bulletins, 2,325 Copies of 88 pages, statement attached	153	00	
		Warrant 52, E. C. Bridgman, Account Print- ing 3.000 Road Maps of S. C., statement attached Warrant 53, Lutheran Board of Publica-	160	00	
		Commissioner, and H. W. McCreight,	40	00	
	80.	tached	7	15	
	29.	vice, Account Exhibit, statement at- tached	11	00	
	29.	warrant 49, Caughman's Auto Transfer Co., October and November, Transfer Ser-	48	00	
	28.	State Exhibit, statement attached Warrant 48, Brown & Pope, Drayage Service, October, November and December,		78	
		Warrant 47, B-C Electric Co., Supplies for	-	00 70	
	26.	Labor Reports	-	50	
		Labor Reports	_		
		ment attached		80	
		Manufacturers, Labor Reports, state-	•	10	
	17.	statement attached. Warrant 42, The Greenville News Co., Advertising Notice to Manufacturers, Labor Reports. Warrant 43, The Pee Dee Advocate, Ben-	4	25	
	14	Warrant 41, Henry Romeike, Inc., New York City, Services to December 1, 1916, statement attached.	1	30	
		plies for Exhibit and Omce, statement	27	89	
		71-2 Days' Services, Highway Signs, statement attached	15	00	
		Notice to Manufacturers, statement attached	5	62	
Dec.		tached	73	06	
	27.	plies for Exhibit, Laboratory and Au- tomobile, statement attached	34	18	•
	27.	tached	49	82	•
	27.	Warrant 35, Lorick & Lowrance, Supplies for State Exhibit, etc., statement at-			

APPENDIX V.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FUND DERIVED FROM SEED INSPECTION LICENSE FEES, 1916.

		,
Jan. 1, Balance on Deposit with State Treasurer		
Feb. 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer		
Mar. 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer	498	
Apr. 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer	270	
May 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer	325	
June 1, By Deposit With State Treasurer		
July 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer	110	
Aug. 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer		
Sept. 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer		
Oct. 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer	75	
Nov. 1, By Deposit with State Treasurer		99
Dec. 1. By Deposit with State Treasurer		50
Dec. 31, By Deposit with State Treasurer	11	90
	3,180	50
	0,100	

DISBURSEMENTS.

1916.	_			
Feb.	1.	Warrant 1, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary January	100	00
	5.	Warrant 2, The State Co., Printing Seed		
	11.	Warrant 1, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary, January		00
	19.	Warrant 4, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,	20	00
		Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 5, R. T. W. Roberts & Son, Coosawatchie, S. C., Duplicate License Fee, No. 620, Feb. 18, 1916, refunded Warrant 6, B. W. Burdette & Bros. Co., Simpsonville, S. C., License No. 588, Duplicate of No. 80, refunded Warrant 7, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 Mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector Warrant 8, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenographer, Salary, January Warrant 9, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenographer, Salary, February. Warrant 10, J. H. Woodward, Inspector.	40	00
	22.	Warrant 5, R. T. W. Roberts & Son, Coosawatchie, S. C., Duplicate License Fee.		
		No. 620, Feb. 18, 1916, refunded	2	50
	43.	Simpsonville, S. C., License No. 588, Du-		
	24.	Warrant 7. Southern Rv. Co., 1.000 Mileage	2	50
	25	for J. H. Woodward, Inspector	20	00
Mar.	-0.	rapher, Salary, January	60	00
mar.	1.	rapher, Salary, February	60	00
	1.	Warrant 10, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary, February	100	00
	4.	rapher, Salary, February		
	10.	tached	40	00
		Tax Book and Binders, statement attached	19	50
	11.	Warrant 13, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000		
	11.	Warrant 14, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000		00
	15.	warrant 13, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector Warrant 14, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for O. H. Bissell, Jr., Inspector Warrant 15, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	20	00
		Traveling Expenses, statement at-	40	00
	25.	tached		00
	31.	Warrant 17, Jno. P. Helyan, Secretary-		••
		Seed Analyst of North America for 1916,	_	
	31.	Warrant 18, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,		00
	31.	statement attached	100	00
Apr.	1	Stenographer, Salary, March	60	00
arpi.	•	Warrant 19. Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenographer, Salary, March		ÖG
	15.	tached	. 40	UW
		Blackwell	40	00
	21.	Blackwell		
	30.	tached	40	00
	80	Salary, April	100	00
Wa.	٥٠.	Stenographer, Salary, April	60	00
may	. 0	for J. H. Woodward, Inspector	20	00
	10.	tached Warrant 23, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary, April. Warrant 24, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenographer, Salary, April Warrant 25, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector Warrant 26, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at- tached		
	10.	tached	40	00
	13.	License Tax Book, statement attached	7	25
	10.	Salary, May	100	00
	10.	Stamps for office	50	00
	19.	B. Harris. Inspector	20	00
	Z7.	for J. H. Woodward, Inspector	20	00
•	27.	Warrant 27. R. L. Bryan Co., Printing Seed License Tax Book, statement attached. Warrant 28. J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary. Mav. Warrant 29. W. H. Coleman, P. M., Postage Stamps for office. Warrant 30. S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 mileage for B. Harris. Inspector. Warrant 31. Southern Rv. Co., 1,000 mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector. Warrant 32. J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at- tached		
	81.	tached	40	00
~ .		Stenographer, Salary, May	60	00
			-	

June		Warrant 34, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at- tached		
	17.	tached Warrant 35, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector. Warrant 36, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at-	40	00
	27	for J. H. Woodward, Inspector	20	00
	21.	Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
	30.	Warrant 37, J. H. Woodward, Inspector.	40	00
	20	tached	100	00
	٠.	Stenographer, Salary, June	60	00
July	8.	warrant 39, C. M. Scott, U. T. C., 1,000 mileage for J. H. Woodward. Inspector	20	00
	15.	Warrant 40, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,		•••
		tached	40	00
	19.	Warrant 41, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 2,000 2 cent Stamped Envelopes No. 8	44	00
	19.	Warrant 42, Miss Clara Yarborough,		
	29.	Warrant 48, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000		00
	31.	mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector Warrant 44. J. H. Woodward, Inspector	20	00
A	7	Salary, July	100	00
Aug.	7.	Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
	•	TITE TO TIT IT Colomba D 36 OM-	40	00
	10	Postage	10	00
	19.	for J. H. Woodward, Inspector	20	00
	24.	Traveling Expenses statement at-		
		tached	40	00
	26.	Refund of Duplicate Seed License Fee		
	31.	No. 1051, Duplicate of No. 450	2	50
	01	Salary, August	100	00
	31.	No. 1051, Duplicate of No. 450. Warrant 50, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary, August	60	00
Sept	. 7.	Warrant 50, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary, August	20	00
	7.	Warrant 53, Baskin-Rogers Hdw. Co., Re-		••
		1060, Duplicate of No. 47	2	50
	16.	Warrant 54, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
	90	Traveling Expenses, statement at- tached	40	00
	49.	for Inspector Woodward	. 20	00
	30.	Warrant 56, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary, September	100	00
	30.	Warrant 57, Miss Clara Yarborough,		00
Oct.	6.	Warrant 58, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,	00	VŲ
		Traveling Expenses, statement at- tached	40	00
	10.	Warrant 59. Southern Express Co., C. O. D.		
		Express, Parts for Automobile, statement attached.	11	89
	11.	5, 2 cent Stamped Envelopes	84	96
	14.	Warrant 61, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 mileage for	90	00
	14.	Warrant 62, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000		
	20.	Warrant 63, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,	20	00
		ment attached. Warrant 60, W. H. Coleman, P. M., 4,000 No. 5, 2 cent Stamped Envelopes Warrant 61, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 mlleage for B. Harris, Inspector Warrant 62, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for J. P. Selby, Inspector Warrant 63, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00
	31.	Warrant 64, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,		
	31.	Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 64, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary, October Warrant 65, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenographer, Salary, October Warrant 66, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector Warrant 67, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached Warrant 68, J. H. Woodward, Inspector,	100	
Nov.	11.	Stenographer, Salary, October Warrant 66, Southern Rv. Co., 1,000 mileage	60	00
	10	for J. H. Woodward, Inspector	20	00
	10.	Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
	30.	tached Warrant 68. J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Salary, November		00
	/	Salary, November	100	00

Dec.		Warrant 69, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenographer, Salary, November Warrant 70, The State Co., Printing 2,500 Seed License Application Blanks, state-	60	00	
		ment attached	10	50	
	2.	Warrant 71, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 mileage for J. H. Woodward, Inspector	20	00	
	9.	Warrant 72, J. H. Woodward, Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at-			
		tached	40	00	
	21.	Warrant 73, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenographer, Salary, December	60	00	
		Balance on Deposit with State Treasurer	ĭš	40	
		-	\$3,180	50	\$3,180 50

APPENDIX VI.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS SHOWING WARRANTS ISSUED ON FUND APPROPRIATED "FOR CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE EXHIBIT," 1916.

1916.			e roo oo
Amount of Appropriation			\$ 500 0 0
Expenses of Nathan Burkett, Carpen-			
ter, statement attached	\$17	00	
17. Warrant 2, David G. Ellison, Premiums on Insurance Policies Nos. 7239 and 5030,			
\$2,000 each on State Exhibit, statement			
attached	150	00	
July 10. Warrant 3, Columbia Lumber & Mfg. Co.,			
Supplies for State Exhibit, statement attached	42	12	
10. Warrant 4, C. O. Brown & Bro., Eight	70		
Large Glass for Exhibit, statement at-	_		
tached	4	60	
Sept. 2. Warrant 5, Nathan Burkett, Carpenter, Expenses for Exhibit, statement attached	63	25 .	
Oct. 9. Warrant 6, Jas. D. Lee, Expenses on Ac-		20 5	
count of Exhibit, statement attached	6	20	
12. Warrant 7, Jas. D. Lee, Expenses on Ac-	95	0.0	
count of Exhibit, statement attached 13. Warrant 8, Jas. D. Lee, Laborers at Ex-			
hibit, statement attached	18	90	
21. Warrant 9, Jas. D. Lee, Laborers, at Ex-			
hibit, statement attached	49	02	
hibit, statement attached	20	78	
27. Warrant 11, A. H. Moore, Services as			
Watchman at Exhibit, statement at-	90	25	
Nov. 9. Warrant 12. Jas. D. Lee, Services of Labor-	30	20	
ers at Exhibit, statement attached	7	72	
15. Warrant 13, W. C. Roberts, Services, Paint-			
ing Signs for Exhibit, statement at-	14	50	
Dec. 22. Warrant 14. Jones Transfer Co., Services,	1.1	. .	
Moving Exhibit, statement attached	3	00	
22. Warrant 15, Lorick & Lowrance, Supplies		CE	
for Exhibit, statement attached 22. Warrant 16, Blanchard's Art Studio, Making	3	65	
Pictures of Exhibit. Statement Attached	25	50	
22. Warrant 17. G. M. Spigner, Services at	_		
State Exhibit, statement attached	3	15	
29. Warrant 18, Jas. D. Lee, Expenses, Account State Exhibit, statement attached	6	36	
-			
Total	\$500	00	\$ 500 00

APPENDIX VII.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF "ACCOUNT SPECIAL (\$1,000) FOR FACTORY INSPECTORS' TRAVELING EXPENSES,"

(Paid from Funds from Feed and Oil Accounts as per Provisions of Appropriation Act of 1916, and also included in Statements of those Accounts).

Feb. 25. Warrant 1, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses	1916.	95	Warrant 1 W S Ronner Factory Inches		
mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 25. Warrant 4, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. Apr. 1. Warrant 5, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. Apr. 1. Warrant 6, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 10. Warrant 7, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 20. Warrant 8, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	reb.	20.	tor, Traveling Expenses	\$40	00
spector 25. Warrant 4, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 7. Warrant 5, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 10. Warrant 6, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 11. Warrant 7, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 12. Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 13. Warrant 10, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 14. Warrant 11, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 15. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 16. Warrant 11, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 17. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 18. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 19. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 10. Warrant 14, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 11. Warrant 14, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 12. Warrant 15, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 13. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 14. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 15. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 16. Warrant 17, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 17. Warrant 18, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 18. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 19. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 20. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 21. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 22. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 23. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 24. Warrant 21, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 25. Warrant 28, S. S. A. L. Ry, 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 26. Warrant 24, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 27. Warrant 24, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 28. Warrant 24, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 29. Warrant 24, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 20. Warrant 25, S. A. L. Ry, 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. 29. Warrant 26, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 20. Warr		25.	Warrant 2, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000		
tor, Traveling Expenses			anaatan	20	00
Mar. 7. Warrant 5, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 10. Warrant 7, Seaboard Air Line Ry, 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 20. Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 20. Warrant 10, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 20. Warrant 10, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 21. Warrant 11, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 22. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 23. Warrant 13, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 24. Warrant 14, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 25. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 26. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 27. Warrant 18, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 28. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 29. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00		25.	Warrant 3, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspec-	40	^^
Mar. 7. Warrant 5, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 10. Warrant 7, Seaboard Air Line Ry, 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 20. Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 20. Warrant 10, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 20. Warrant 10, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 21. Warrant 11, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 22. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 23. Warrant 13, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 24. Warrant 14, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 25. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 26. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 27. Warrant 18, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 28. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 29. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached. 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00 20. 00		25.	Warrant 4, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000	40	UU
Mar. 7. Warrant 5, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, 1000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. 10. Warrant 7, Seaboard Air Line Ry, 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector tor, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 15. Warrant 10, Southern Ry, Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 15. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 15. Warrant 13, Southern Ry, Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 16. Warrant 18, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 17. Warrant 18, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 18. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 21, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 21, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 22, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 24, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 24, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 24, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached 19. Warrant 25, W. S. Bonner,			mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory		••
tor, Traveling Expenses	Mar.	7.	Warrant F C C Crossobal Postory Inches	20	UU
15. Warrant 8, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 20. Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at tached	A		tor, Traveling Expenses	40	00
15. Warrant 8, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 20. Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at tached	Apr.	1.	for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector.	20	00
15. Warrant 8, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses. 20. Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at tached		10.	Warrant 7, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000		•
tor, Traveling Expenses. 20. Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached			spectorspectory in-	20	00
tached		15.	Warrant 8, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspec-	40	ΔΛ.
tached		20.	Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-	40	UU
29. Warrant 10, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. May 4. Warrant 11, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached			tor, Traveling Expenses, statement at-	40	^^
tached		29.	Warrant 10, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage	10	UU.
tached	Morr	4	for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector.	20	00
13. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	may	4.	tor, Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
tor, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		19		40	00
15. Warrant 13, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached		13.	tor, Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
June 1. Warrant 15, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		15	tached	40	00
June 1. Warrant 15, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		15.	for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector	20	00
June 1. Warrant 15, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		17.	Warrant 14, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-		
14. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached			tached	40	00
14. Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	June	1.	Warrant 15, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-		
16. Warrant 17, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached			tached	40	00
16. Warrant 17, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached		14.	Warrant 16, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-		
26. Warrant 18, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached			tached	40	00
26. Warrant 18, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached		16.	Warrant 17, C. M. Scott, U. T. A., 1,000		
tor. Traveling Expenses, statement attached			spector	20	00
July 5. Warrant 19, S. C. Groeschal, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached		26.	Warrant 18, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspec-		
7. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached		_	tached	40	00
7. Warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	July	ъ.	tor. Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
13. Warrant 21, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factorv Inspector. 17. Warrant 22, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached			tached	40	00
13. Warrant 21, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factorv Inspector. 17. Warrant 22, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached		7.	warrant 20, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec- tor, Traveling Expenses, statement at-		
24. Warrant 23, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached			tached	40	00
24. Warrant 23, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached		13.	for S. C. Groeschel. Factory Inspector.	20	00
24. Warrant 23, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached		17.	Warrant 22, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,000		
24. Warrant 23, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached			spectorspectory In-	20	00
Aug. 5. Warrant 24, W. S. Ronner, Factory Inspector. Traveling Expenses, statement attached		24.	Warrant 23, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-		-
9. Warrant 25, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector 20 00 12. Warrant 26, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at-			tached	40	00
9. Warrant 25, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector 20 00 12. Warrant 26, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at-	Aug.	5.	Warrant 24, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspec-		
tor, fravening Expenses, statement at-			tached	40	00
tor, fravening Expenses, statement at-		9.	Warrant 25, S. A. L. Ry., 1.000 mileage for	20	00
tor, fravening Expenses, statement at-		12.	Warrant 26, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspec-	20	vu
Sept. 9. Warrant 27, S. A. L. Rv 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschal, Factory Inspector 20 00 20 Cr. Warrant 28. Southern Rv. Co., 1,000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector 20 00			tor. Traveling Expenses, statement at-	40	00
S. C. Groeschal, Factory Inspector 20 00 27. Warrant 28. Southern Rv. Co., 1.000 mileage for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector 20 00	Sept.	9.	Warrant 27, S. A. L. Ry., 1,000 mileage for		
for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector 20 00		27	S. C. Groeschal, Factory Inspector	20	00
		~	for W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector	20	00

Oct. 21. Warrant 29, S. C. Groeschal, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement attached	40	00	
31. Warrant 30, Southern Ry. Co., 1,000 mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector.	20	00	
Nov. 4. Warrant 31, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Traveling Expenses, statement at-			
tached	40	00	
mileage for S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector	20	00	
·			
	\$1,000	00	\$1, 000 00

APPENDIX VIII.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF "ACCOUNT SPECIAL (\$2,400) FOR FACTORY INSPECTORS' SALARIES."

(Paid from Funds from Feed and Oil Accounts as per Provisions of Appropriation Act of 1916, and also included in Statement of those Accounts).

1916.	
Feb. 25. Warrant 1, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, January	
spector, Salary, January	\$100 00
25. Warrant 2, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, January	•
spector, Salary, January	100 00
Mar. 1. Warrant 3, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, February	
spector, Salary, February	100 00
1. Warrant 4, S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	
spector, Salary, February	100 00
31. Warrant 5, S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	
31. Warrant 5, S. C. Goeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, March. 31. Warrant 6, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, March.	100 00
31. Warrant 6, W. S. Bonner, Factory In-	
spector, Salary, March	100 00
Apr. 26. Warrant 7, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, April (dated 4-30-16)	100.00
spector, Salary, April (dated 4-30-16)	100 00
30. Warrant 8, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspec-	100 00
tor, Salary, April	100 00
May 22. Warrant 9, W. S. Bonner, Inspector, Fac-	100 00
tory, Salary, May (dated 5-31-16) 31. Warrant 10, S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	100 00
apactor Solary Moy	100 00
Tune 25 Warrant 11 W & Ronner Factory In-	
anector Solory Tune	100 00
30 Warrant 12 S C Groeschel Factory In-	200 00, /
spector, Salary, May. June 25. Warrant 11, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, June. 30. Warrant 12, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, June. Spector, Salary, June.	100 00
July 29. Warrant 13, W. S. Bonner, Factory In-	200 00
spector, Salary, July	100 00
31. Warrant 14. S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	
anastan Calanii Iulii	100 00
Aug. 23. Warrant 15, W. S. Bonner, Factory In-	
spector, Salary, August	100 00
Aug. 23. Warrant 15, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, August	
spector, Salary, August	100 00
Sept. 14. Warrant 17, W. S. Bonner, Factory In-	100 00
specior, Salary, September	100 00
30. Warrant 18, S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	100.00
spector, Salary, September	100 00
Oct. 20. Warrant 19, W. S. Bonner, Factory In-	100 00
21 Warrent 20 C Changebel Eastery In	100 00
anector Solomy October	100 00
Nov 27 Warrant 21 W S Bonner Factory In-	100 00
gnector Solary November	100 00
spector, Salary, October	100 00
spector, Salary, November	100 00
Dec. 31. Warrant 23. W. S. Bonner, Factory In-	
Dec. 31. Warrant 23, W. S. Bonner, Factory Inspector, Salary, December	100 00
31. Warrant 24, S. C. Groeschel, Factory In-	
31. Warrant 24, S. C. Groeschel, Factory Inspector, Salary, December	100 00
•	
	\$2,400 00 \$2,400 00

APPENDIX IX.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF "ACCOUNT SPECIAL (\$720.00) SALARY OF STENOGRAPHER."

(Paid from Funds from Feed and Oil Accounts as per Provisions of Appropriation Act of 1916, and also included in Statement of that Account).

1916.			
Feb. 25. Warrant 1, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-			
rapher, Salary, January	60	00	
Mar. 1. Warrant 2. Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-			
rapher, Salary, February	60	00	
31. Warrant 3, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-	•	••	
	60	00	
rapher, Salary, March	90	00	
Apr. 30. Warrant 4, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-		2.2	
rapher, Salary, April	60	00	
May 31. Warrant 5, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-			
rapher, Salary, May	-60	00	
June 30. Warrant 6, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-	•	••	
	60	00	
rapher, Salary, June	00	vv	
July 19. Warrant 7, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-			
rapher, Salary, July	60	00	
Aug. 31. Warrant 8, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-			
rapher, Salary, August	60	00	
Sept. 30. Warrant 9, Miss Clara Yarborough, Stenog-	• •	••	
rapher, Salary, September	eΩ	00	
	00	00	
Oct. 31. Warrant 10, Miss Clara Yarborough, Ste-		~~	
nographer, Salary, October	60	00	
Nov. 30. Warrant 11, Miss Clara Yarborough, Ste-			,
nographer, Salary, November	60	00	
Dec. 30. Warrant 12, Miss Clara Yarborough, Ste-			
nographer, Salary, December	60	00	
nographer, balary, December	•	00	
-	6700		6790 A
·	\$720	vv	\$720 00

APPENDIX X.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FUNDS DERIVED FROM TAX ON CONDI-MENTAL FEED STUFFS, 1916.

1916.				
Feb.	1. Receipts for January deposited with State Treasurer	\$350	00	
Mar.	1. Receipts for February deposited with State	•		
	Treasurer	250	00	
May	1. Receipts for April deposited with State	50	00	
July	1. Receipts for June deposited with State			
	Treasurer	20	00	
	1. Receipts for September deposited with State Treasurer	30	00	
Nov.	1. Receipts for October deposited with State Treasurer	110	00	
Dec.	1. Receipts for November deposited with State Treasurer	60	00	
	Amount on deposit with State Treasurer	\$870	00	\$870 00 \$870 00

APPENDIX XI.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FUNDS DERIVED FROM SALE OF NITRO-CULTURE AND PAID TO EDMUND A. FELDER, MANAGER SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF THE EARP-THOMAS FARMOGERM COMPANY.

1916.	Receipts from January 1 to December 31,		\$2,729 20
Feb.	1. Check No. 67, for Receipts Nos. 1 to 7,		V-,
	Inclusive	\$12 40	
Mar.	1. Check No. 71, for Receipts Nos. 8 to 16,		
	Inclusive	18 00	
Apr.	1. Check No. 76, for Receipts Nos. 17 to 33,		
	Inclusive	18 00	

Apr. 30. Check No. 87, for Receipts Nos. 84 to 80,			
Inclusive	85	20	
May 31. Check No. 97, for Receipts Nos. 81 to 199, Inclusive	418	40	
June 30. Check No. 105, for Receipts Nos. 200 to 437, Inclusive	882	80	
July 31. Check No. 111, for Receipts Nos. 438 to 472	180		
Aug. 31. Check No. 117, for Receipts Nos. 473 to 504, Inclusive	60	80	
Sept. 30. Check No. 124, for Receipts Nos. 505 to 663, Inclusive	449	20	
Oct. 31. Check No. 131, for Receipts Nos. 684 to 970,	486		
Nov. 30. Check No. 140, for Receipts Nos. 971 to 1043,			
Inclusive	132	80	
1060	34	80	
•	\$2,729	20	\$2,729 20

APPENDIX XII.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FUNDS DERIVED FROM SALE OF PHOS-PHO-MARL AND TRANSMITTED TO CONTRACTORS, AS PER PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1916.

1916.	Receipts	T	ons.		
Mar.	Receipts Nos. 1 to 35, inclusive	1	,298	\$2,706	
Apr.	Receipts Nos. 36 to 54, inclusive	• •	598	1,285	
June	Receipts Nos. 61 to 63, inclusive	••	194 90	440 171	
July	Receipt No. 64		30	70	50
Aug.	Receipts Nos. 65 to 74, inclusive	٠	380 .220	926 3,126	
Sept.	Receipts Nos. 112 to 152, inclusive	:: 1	.233	2,920	
Nov.	Receipts Nos. 153 to 168, inclusive		486	1,044	15
Dec.	Receipts Nos. 169 to 188, inclusive	• • _	792	1,754	70
		6	,321	\$14,446	45
	Disbursements.				
Apr.	1. Charleston, S. C., Mining & Mfg. Co., Net				
	Proceeds From Sale of Marl for March, Orders Nos. 1-35, inclusive	\$2.57	6 70		
	1. E. A. Felder, Commission on 1,298 Tons Marl	Ψ=,υ.	• ••		
	during March at 10c Less March Ex-	•	4 30		
	penses (Printing and Stationery) 1. The State Co., Printing and Stationery for	9	4 30		
	Marl Transaction	3	5 50		
May	2. Sale of Marl for April, Orders Nos. 36-54, inclusive	1.42	5 90		
	2. E. A. Felder, Commission on 598 Tons Marl				
_	during April	5	9 80		
June	1. E. A. Felder, Commission on 194 Tons Marl for May	1	9 40		
	1. Manufacturers Record. Baltimore. Md	_			
	Printing 3,000 Marl Circulars, Reprint from Manufacturers Record and Ex-				
		3	1 65		
	1. Charleston, S. C., Mining & Mig. Co., Net				
	Proceeds From Sale of Marl for May, Orders Nos. 55-60, inclusive	88	9 75		
July	5. Charleston, S. C., Mining & Mfg. Co., Net		• ••		
	Proceeds From Sale of Marl for June, Orders Nos. 61-63, inclusive	16	2 00		
	5. E. A. Felder. Commission on 90 Tons Marl	10	2 00		
	During June		9 00		
Aug.	S. E. A. Felder. Commission on 30 Tons Marl During July		3 00		
	3. Charleston, S. C., Mining & Mfg. Co., Net				
	Proceeds From Sale of Marl for July,		7 50		
Sent.	Order No. 64	v			
~-p.	Proceeds From Sale of Marl for August,	00			
	Orders Nos. 65-74, inclusive	88	8 50		
	for August	3	B 00		
Oct.	1. E. A. Felder, Commission on 1,220 Tons Marl	19	2 00		
	for September	14	- 00		

1. Charleston, S. C., Mining & Mfg. Co., Net				
Proceeds From Sale of Marl for Sep- tember, Orders Nos. 75-111, inclusive Nov. 1. Charleston, S. C., Mining & Mfg. Co., Net	3,004	00		
Proceeds From Sale Marl for October,		••		
Orders Nos. 112-152, inclusive 1. E. A. Felder, Commission on 1,233 Tons Marl	2,797	-		
for October Dec. 6. E. A. Felder, Commission on 489 Tons Marl	123	30		
for November	48	60		
Proceeds From Sale Marl for Novem-	005			
ber, Orders Nos. 153-168, inclusive 30. Charleston, S. C. Mining & Mfg. Co., Net	995	55		
Proceeds From Sale Marl for December, Orders Nos. 169-188, inclusive	1,675	50		
30. E. A. Felder, Commission on 792 Tons Marl for December	79	20		
mind Polis Charles a G. C. Sel L. A. Sea. G.	\$14,446	45	\$14,446	45
Total Paid Charleston, S. C. Mining & Mfg. Co., 6,321 Tons	13,782	70		
Tons (Less Expense of Printing and	596	eΛ		
Stationery, \$35.50)		15		
	\$14,446	45	\$14,446	45

INDEX.

	Page
Agriculture—	
Chapter on 33-	47
Volume of	3
Association, South Carolina Produce 43-	45
Asparagus	45
Bank, Forward Step by	47
Bank, Farm Loan System	5
Help in Organization	27
Map of District	27
Beverages	125
Boll Weevil, on Savannah River	4
The Spread of	28
Map	30
-	
Canned Goods	124
Cattle Tick	50
Cereal, Forage and Insect Work	155
Commercial Feed Stuffs—	
Chapter on 97-	119
Chemist's Report	102
Chief Inspector's Report	112
Federal Cases97, 117-	119
Seizures	121
Standard for Cotton Seed Products	102
Commercial Fertilizer Consumption	70
Commerce and Industries, Chapter on 92-	94
Conclusion	159
Cottons, Boll Weevil Varieties 46-	47
Cotton Crop, Chapter on	59
Crop Values	34
County of McCormick	14
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Dairies, Inspection of	20
Directory, Mixed Feed Plants	85
Flour and Grist Mills 85-	86
Diversification	8
Diversification and Grain, Chapter on 84-	91
Drainage, Chapter on 79-	83
Drugs	124
Drugs, Chapter on122-	129
	•
Exhibits, Chapter on138-	141

	PAGE
Fairs	14
Farm Loan Associations	12
Farm Management, Chapter on	54
Feed Situation	10
Fertilizer 60-	70
Field Work	22
Financial—	
General Summary	18
From the Several Funds	16
Appendices, with Summaries and Detailed Itemized State-	
ments	160
Receipts from Inoculation Sales	17
Receipts from Marl Sales	17
Floods	31
Forestry and Minerals	157
rotestry and minerals	191
Ctarolino	10
Gasoline	
Chapter on	154
Comparisons with Other States	143
Standard	142
Stations152-	154
Highways	19
Chapter on 95-	96
Importation of Food, etc	84
Inoculation	9
Chapter on	63
•	63
Details of Sales	
Report on Quality	64
Sales	17
Kerosene	151
220,0020	
Laboratories, Work of	31
Labor Laws	8
Lime 5,	8
Live Stock—	
Cattle Tick	51
Chapter on	52
Sheep	52
Statistics	50
	-
Manufacturing, Volume of	3
Marketing	23
Marketing, Chapter on	78
Maps	11
Marl	70
Marl Analyses	68

	PAGE
Meal, Bolted and Unbolted	19
McCormick County	14
Mining	157
Motor Car Service, Utility and Cost	18
Naphtha	145
Narcotics	122
National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture	27
Nitrogen Fixation Plant	74
Nostrums	122
Oats, Adulteration of 11,	130
Office Force 14-	15
Oil and Gasoline, Chapter on142-	154
Pests-Green Soldier Bug 45-	46
Public Highways, Chapter on 95-	96
Public Highways	19
Pure Food and Drugs, Chapter on122-	129
Quarters	19
Recommendations	21
Rice Industry	41
Roads	19
Roads, Chapter on 95-	96
Rural Credits	5
Scope of Department	21
Seed	135
Seed Inspection, Chapter on	- 137
Sheep Industry	50
Sign-Posting Highways	11
Soft Drinks	123
Soil Surveys	46
Southern Commercial Congréss	28
Southeastern Land Show	30
State Exhibits, Chapter on	141
•	
Tobacco Crop	40
Tonics, So-called11, 13, 14, 20,	122
Trucking Industry 41-	43
Veneer Plants	157
Weights and Measures 20,	132
Weights of Corn Meal	132
Weights of Flour	133



